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Park's Floral Magazine

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1 Year 10 Cts.
6 Years 50 Cts.



BIG BARGAIN IN BEGONIAS.

I HAVE just received from Holland a very large shipment of Double-flowering Tuberous-rooted Begonias, all plump and sound. I secured these at a great bargain because of a surplus, and will share the bargain with my friends. Thus, for **only 15 cents** I will send **Six Double Tuberous Begonias**, one tuber of each of these colors: **White, Rose, Scarlet, Crimson, Yellow and Orange**, and Park's Floral Magazine for a year, from the May issue. The Magazine alone is 10 cents, so you get the Begonias for only 5 cents. Send 15 cents this month.

☞ If already a subscriber send the Magazine to a friend who will appreciate it.

STILL MORE.—For **only 25 cents** I will send two lots of Begonias and credit two subscriptions for the Magazine. To get this bargain you must send two names and addresses for the Magazine. Or, get up a club of seven, sending **\$1.00**, and I will send your own Magazine and tubers, also 12 fine mixed Gladiolus, for your trouble. The bulbs will not be separately wrapped.

AND STILL MORE.—Order these Bargain Begonias before May 10th and I will include with each lot, whether alone or in a club, one fine Pearl Tuberose, a solid bulb, sure to bloom, also cultural directions. Now, how many will subscribe this month or send in a club? Will you?

Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**

SEED and BULB OFFER

I want everyone who receives this copy of the Magazine to renew their subscription at once, and to that end I make the following liberal premium and club offers:

Combination Offer No. 1.—20 Cts.

Magazine 1 year to 1 Subscriber 10 cts
Four packets of seeds your choice from this list 10 cts.

Total for Magazine and seeds, 20 cents.

Combination Offer No. 2.—50 Cts.

Magazine 3 years to one subscriber or 1 year to 3 subscribers 25 cts.
10 packets of seeds your choice from this list 25 cts.

Total for Magazine and seeds, 50 cents.

Combination Offer No. 3.—\$1.00

Magazine 6 years to 1 subscriber or 1 year to 6 subscribers 50 cts.
20 packets of seeds your choice from this list 50 cts.

Total for Magazine and seeds, \$1.00.

Combination Offer No. 4.—\$2.00

Magazine 1 year to 12 subscribers 1.00
40 packets of seeds your choice from this list 1.00

Total for Magazine and seeds, \$2.00.

SPECIAL CLUB PREMIUMS.—The above are liberal Seed Premiums, and subscriptions are readily obtained upon them; but to further encourage club orders and subscriptions I make the following very liberal Bulb Offers:

During March and April to anyone sending a club of three subscriptions (50 cents), I will send 6 Splendid Mixed Gladioli. For six subscriptions (\$1.00) I will send a superb collection of named Gladioli. For twelve subscriptions (\$2.00) I will send the six splendid Mixed Gladioli and the superb collection of named Gladioli. This collection includes all the colors in white, rose, scarlet, cream, pink and blue, as follows:

White, Augusta, shaded,	5c	Cream, Hollandia, new, large	5c
Rose, America, large flowers,	5c	Pink, Pink Beauty, dark spots	5c
Scarlet, Brechleyensis, very rich	5c	Blue, Coerulea, new, blue: very fine	5c

This entire collection free as a premium, as offered above, or it will be sent (6 bulbs) for 25 cents, if you wish to purchase it.

The above premium offers are in addition to the seeds offered, and those who get up a club should not fail to give the names of the subscribers.

Now, how many of my friends will favor me by getting up a club this month? May I not hear from many of them?

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

BLOOMING FIRST SEASON.

Acacia lophantha, lovely, fern-like, foliage plant, seeds easy to start.
Ageratum, new, large-flowered Dwarf, mxd; fine for sunny bed or pot.
Alonsoa, free-blooming, bright annuals for beds or pots; mixed.
Alyssum, sweet, white flowers ever-blooming; for edgings and pots.
Ambrosia, sweet-scented annual, for bouquets; pretty foliage.
Anaranthus, showy foliage and bloom, mixed; also Joseph's Coat.
Anagallis, Pimpernelle, pretty annual; blue, scarlet and red; mixed.
Antirrhinum, Snapdragon, new, giant, fragrant; big spikes of gorgeous flowers; beautiful, mixed.
Arctotis, Breviscapa and Grandis mixed; large, daisy-like bloom; fine.
Artemisia annua, Sweet Fern, fragrant foliage, easily grown; fine for bouquets; very pretty.
Arnebia comita, Prophet Flower, golden yellow spotted brown.
Argemone, Mexican Poppy, showy; yellow and white, mixed.
Asperula azurea, blue annual.
Aster, Park's Fine Bedding, 1 foot; Red, White, Blue, separate or mixed.
Aster, New Hohenzollern, large frilled blooms; 2 feet high; many rich colors; mixed; one of the best.
Aster, Giant Victoria, large imbricated flowers, the best; finest mixed.
Aster, New Christmas Tree, mixed.
Aster, Ostrich Feather, best mixed.
Aster, Peony-flowered Perfection, elegant incurved bloom, rich; mxd.
Aster, New Pompom, elegant flowers, white centers; choice colors.
Aster, Dwarf Bouquet, like a little pyramid set upon the ground; mixed.
Aster, Chrysanthemum Dwarf, very beautiful large blooms; 1 foot; mxd.
Aster Invincible, tall; large flowers on long stems; superb colors, mixed.
Aster, Yellow Quilled, a splendid yellow variety; the best yellow.
Aster, all varieties, splendid mixt. Note.—All of these Asters bear the finest double flowers; are unsurpassed.
Balsam, Park's Camellia-flowered, finest large-flowered Balsam; very double, all plain colors, also spotted; finest mixture. The best strain.
Bellis, Double Daisy, new, large-flowered, full double, hardy; continuous blooming; fine for edging; mxd.
Brachycome, Swan River Daisy, lovely little annual, blue, white, mxd.
Browallia, fine everblooming, excellent for garden beds and winter-blooming in pots; mixed.

Calendula grandiflora, elegant double hardy annual; beautiful and showy; blooms through autumn and until the snows of winter. Mixed.
Calliopsis, Black-eyed Susan, very bright, showy flowers; yellow, brown, mottled; makes splendid bed. Mixed.
Callirhoe involucrata, fine traller, ever-blooming; cup-shaped carmine bloom; hardy perennial; fine bedder.
Campanula, annual pretty little bells in profusion, blue, white, Mxd.
Candytuft, hardy annuals, white, carmine, lilac; big tufts, showy; mxd.
Canna, Crozy's Large-flowering, very attractive; semi-tropical foliage and great spikes of bloom of various rich colors. Mixed.
Carnation, Margaret, large-flowered double, semi-dwarf, very free-blooming, clove-scented, bloor, first season, hardy. White, Rose, Red, Yellow, Variegated; mixed.
Capiteum, Pepper, 25 varieties; all shapes, sizes and colors; edible; some good for pickling, others for window pots; fine garden hedge; mxd.
Celotia, Coxcomb, dwarf, immense combs, Yellow, Scarlet, Crimson; mixed; Fine for pots or beds.
Celotia, Plume-flowered, new; huge feathery heads, rich colors; Thomson's finest strain; mixed.
Chrysanthemum, annual, double and single; free-blooming plants all summer; good winter-blooming pot plants; mixed.
Clarkia, Double and Single; elegant, showy annuals of easy culture; splendid for beds: White to Carmine.
Convolvulus tricolor, Dwarf Morning Glory; beautiful dwarf annuals; free-blooming, showy, in many colors from white to blue; mxd.
Cosmos, large-flowered, finest sorts; very graceful, free-blooming and beautiful. White, Rose, Carmine, Mixed. Fine for cutting.
Dahlia, Single-flowered and Double-flowered, produce splendid blooming plants first season; finest special mixture 5 cts.
Dahlia, Extra Double-flowered; best quality, mixed, 10 cents.
Delphinium, Larkspur, annual, tall, branching, very double and showy, mixed; also Dwarf Hyacinth-flowered, mixed.
Delphinium, Park's Ever-blooming perennial; dwarf; fine for beds.
Datura, big, sweet, trumpet flowers, yellow, white, lavender, double and single; mixed.
Dianthus Chinensis, elegant Japan Pinks, best double and single, all the new, choice sorts in splendid mixture bloom first season, fine beds.

Dimorphothea aurantiaca, New African Daisy; golden annual of great beauty; splendid bedder.
Erysimum, new bedding, lovely, fragrant, golden annual, somewhat like Wallflower; a sheet of gold.
Eschscholtzia, Cal. Poppy, double and single, large-flowered, white, golden, carmine, striped, mixed.
Euphorbia, showy bracted annual scarlet and white, mixed.
Fenella dianthiflora, very pretty, free-blooming little annual, pink.
Gaillardia grandiflora, the finest sort; large, showy, long-stemmed blooms, bright colors; hardy perennial blooming first season; splendid for beds and cutting, mixed.
Gilia tricolor, fine annual, mixed.
Godetia, superb, large-flowered, showy bedding annuals, fine, mixed.
Helianthus, Sunflower, finest double and single in superb mixture.
Hibiscus, finest sorts mixed.
Hummennantia, Mex. Poppy, fine.
Ice Plant, fine succulent, mixed.
Impatiens, African Balsam, new ever-blooming Balsam for beds in summer and pots in winter, colors white to scarlet, mixed, splendid.
Kenilworth Ivy, new large-flowered; splendid creeper to cover a Gladiolus bed, or deeply shaded ground; the best basket plant for a dense shade, drooping gracefully.
Lavatera trimestris, showy and beautiful, dwarf, hollyhock-like annual; white, pink, mixed.
Leptosiphon, very pretty, profuse-blooming annual, mixed.
Lupinus Nanus, elegant hedge or border annual; white, rose, red, mxd.
Linum grandiflorum, a grand red-flowered Flax, makes gorgeous bed.
Linaria, superb annual, greatly admired; like little Snapdragons; mxd.
Lycnis, showy and elegant perennial blooming first season; white, scarlet, rose, mixed.
Lobelia, lovely edging, basket and pot plant, finest new sorts; blue, purple, rose, white, mixed.
Margold, French, rich colors and spotted, dwarf or tall, double or single; separate or mixed.
Margold, African, double as a Dahlia; yellow and orange; dwarf or tall; separate or mixed.
Margold Lilliput, dwarf, small-flowered, for edgings and pots, mxd. Also the Fern-leaved Tagetes signata pumila, for edgings.
Martynia, coarse annuals, but bearing pretty Gloxinia-like flowers in big clusters. Mixed.
Mathiola, sweet evening stock.

Matricaria, Golden Ball, Silver Ball, yellow, white, double, very profuse; mixed.

Mimulus, large-flowered Monkey Flower; mixed. Fine basket plants.

Mignonne, finest new large-flowered sorts; very sweet; mixed.

Mirabilis, Four-o'clock, Tall, Dwarf, Mixed, including all the new colors and varieties.

Mysotis, Forget-me-not, newest and finest blue, white and rose sorts; mixed; very handsome.

Nemesia, New Strumosa hybrids, large-flowered, very free-blooming; splendid; mixed.

Nemophila, charming hardy annuals of many rich colors; mixed.

Nicotiana affinis, new hybrids, white, rose, purple, mixed; deliciously scented. Landeri, new hybrids m.

Nigella, Love-a-mist, New Miss Jekyll, rich double blue, also mixed.

Nyctertia, dwarf, tufted, fragrant annual. Makes a fine bed.

Oenothera, Evening Primrose, large, showy biennials; bloom first season; beautiful; mixed.

Ocalis, for baskets, edgings, mxd.

Pansy, Roemer's Giant Prize, direct from the great Pansy Specialist in Germany; finest and largest Pansies known; finest mixture.

Petunia, Park's Mammoth, double and single, plain and frilled, finest mixture. Also Park's Elegant Petunias for pots and beds, mixed, and Park's Edging Petunias, mixed. These are all unsurpassed.

Pentstemon, New Gentianoides, large-flowered, bloom first season; mxd.

Phlox Drummondii, New large-flowered, all the finest colors, mixed, superior for beds. Also Hortensiaeflora, mixed, and Cuspidate and Fringed, mixed. There are no finer Phloxes than these.

Poppay, Annual, Giant, feathered bloom, very double; 3 feet.; 20 colors, separate or mixed. Also Paenony-flowered, mixed; Cardinal, mixed, and Shirley Improved, mxd. These are the finest Poppies known, elegant for beds, fine for cutting.

Portulaca, single and double, separate or mixed; very showy large flowers; like sandy soil and hot sun.

Polygonum orientale, graceful annuals, showy and easily grown; make a fine screen.

Ricinus, large, showy foliage, semi-tropical, make a bold group; thrive in dry, sandy soil; are perennial south of the frost-line. Mixed.

Rudbeckia, showy, beautiful golden-flowered perennials; mixed.

Salvia splendens, new, large scarlet sorts; make a fine bed; mxd.

Salpiglossis, New Emperor, very large, elegant penciled flowers of rich colors, mixed.

Sauvitalia procumbens; Double.

Scabiosa, large-flowered double; finest new colors; globular flowers on long stems. A splendid annual.

Schizanthus, Butterfly Flower, very profuse blooming, beautiful annuals for beds or pots. Mixed.

Senecio elegans, fine bedding plant, double; charming colors, blue, white, rose, yellow, purple, mxd.

Silene portulacastris, hardy annual, trailing rich double flowers, mixed.

Solanum, best fruiting sorts, mxd.

Ten Weeks Stock, New Hollyhock-flowered, the finest; big spikes of double, richly scented flowers, mixed. Also, Dwarf German, mxd; Perpetual Perfection, mixed; Giant of Nice, mixed; Giant Perfection, and others. My Stocks are first-class.

Tropeolum, Tom Thumb, Dwarf Nasturtium, mixed, elegant for beds. Pkt. 5 cts, oz. 10 cts, pound \$1.25. Also Lilliput, new Baby Nasturtium, mxd.

Verbena, large-flowered, fragrant, splendid for garden beds in summer, or window pots in winter. All rich colors from white to scarlet and rich blue, also variegated; separate or mixed. My seeds are first-class. Also New Dwarf Compact, mixed.

Vinca Rosea, charming annual; ever-blooming; for beds or pots; mxd.

Virginia Stock, annual, for masses in the garden, or pots in the house; many rich colors, mixed.

Viola, Tufted Pansy, almost as showy as Pansies, and stand sun better; make a fine bed; large, fragrant flowers, richest colors, mixed.

Viscaria oculata, fine, showy annuals, mixed.

Wall-flower, Parisian, splendid sort, rich, fragrant spikes; blooms first season; brown, red, yellow, mxd.

Zinnia, Improved Double Bedding, a showy and beautiful annual, blooming all the season; flowers large, and as bright as a Dahlia; makes a fine bed. Mixed. Also Mammoth, Fringed, Crispa and Striped.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES. Agrostis nebulosa, Animated Oat, Briza in variety, Bromus, Hordeum, Job's Tears, Hare's Tail Grass, Panicum virgatum, plicatum, sulcatum, Feather Grass, Tricholeina, etc., separate or mixed.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS Acroclinium, mixed; Ammobium grandiflorum; Gomphrena or German Clover, mixed; Gypsophila, mixed; Helipterum; Double Helichrysum, mixed; Rhodantha, mixed; Statice, mixed; Waltzia grandiflora; Double Xeranthemum, mixed. Also complete mixture of all kinds.

GRACEFUL CLIMBERS. Cardiospermum or Balloon Vine, mixed; Cobaea Scandens or Mexican Bell Flower; Calepells scaber; Canary Creeper; Centrosama; Clitoria, mixed; Cypress Vine, mixed; Convolvulus or Morning Glory, mixed; Dolichos or Hyacinth Bean, mixed; Gourds in variety, as Dipper Gourd, Dish-cloth Gourd, Sugar-trough Gourd, Bitter-box Gourds of various colors and shapes, mixed; Balsam Apple. Hundred-weight Gourds of various colors, mixed; Snake Gourd, Wild Cucumber, Snake Cucumber, Fancy Gourds mixed, Nest-egg Gourd, Turk's Turban, Bryonopsis and Cyclanthera; Humulus variegata or Hop; Ipomea, mixed; Perennial Pea, mixed; Lophospermum; Moon Vine; Improved Japan Morning Glory in splendid mixture; Giant Nasturtium, mixed; Tropaeolum Lobbianum, mxd; Scarlet Runner; Sweet Peas, best mixed, ¼ lb 15 cts, 1 lb 50 cts; Thunbergia alata, mixed; and Vicia, mixed. (See Park's Floral Guide for full descriptions and illustrations.)

BLOOMING SECON SEASON.

Aquilegia, large-flowered, long-spurred, elegant hardy plants, very showy and beautiful, mixed.

Aconitum, Monk's Hood, finest.

Adiantum cirrhosa, lovely delicate fern-vine; 20 ft. very graceful.

Adonis Vernalis, yellow, grand.

Arabis alpina, white, in early spring; grows in masses; splendid.

Aubretia, trailing, masses of rich blue; fine wall or border plant.

Agrostemma, showy, red, mixed.

Alyssum saxatile, golden, fine.

Aster, perennial, large-flower, mxt.

Campanula medium, single, double, Cup and Saucer, separate or all mixed. My seeds of these glorious flowers are unsurpassed.

Carnation, choice hardy Garden, very double and fragrant; splendid colors mixed.

Delphinium, Perennial Larkspur, grows six feet high, bearing long spikes of rich bloom; hardy and beautiful; rich mixture.

Digitalis, Foxglove, 3 feet high; long spikes of drooping bells, beautiful; superb mixture.

Gypsophila paniculata, grand for cutting to mingle in bouquets.

Hollyhock, Chater's Finest Double, all colors, finest strain; flowers full-double, mixed.

Ipomopsis, Lupinus, Michauxia, Malva moschata, Matricaria, Enothera, separate.

Perennial Poppy, new named; glorious big hardy perennials, flowers rich colored, often nine inches across. Splendid hybrids mixed.

Perennial Pea, free-blooming, ever-blooming, hardy vines; grand for a trellis or mound; mixed.

Platycodon, Large flowered; big blue and white flowers, charming; fine for a garden bed, hardy, mxd.

Primrose, hardy, best sorts, mxd.

Perennial Cosmos, Pyrethrum, splendid; white, rose, red; mixed.

Pinks, Carnations and Picotees, double and single, all clove-scented, hardy, rich for borders. Mixed.

Perennial Phlox, showy garden plant; big panicles of rich colored flowers, mixed.

Rehmannia, Ranunculus, Sweet Rocket, Salvia azurea grandiflora, Salvia pratensis, separate.

Scabiosa Caucasica, handsome perennial in garden, and fine for cutting, mixed. A choice perennial.

Stokesia carynea, Silene orientalis, Sidalcea, Stenactis, separate.

Sweet William, new large-flowered, single and double; all rich colors in splendid mixture.

Verbascum Oriental Mullein, fine.

WINDOW PLANT SEEDS.

Abutilon, New Hybrids, Flowering Maple, elegant for garden or for window pots; colors white, rose, crimson, golden, mixed.

Antigonon leptopus, superb southern vine; lovely pink clusters.

Asparagus plumosus, Sprengerii, Decurrens, Scandens, Tenuissimus, separate or mixed.

Browallia, Large-flowered Speciosus; blue; new and beautiful.

Boston Smilax, elegant pot-vine.

Begonia, Tuberous and Fibrous-rooted, finest colors and varieties.

Calceolaria, magnificent pot-plant for winter-blooming; splendid strain, finest colors; mixed.

Cineranthemum, fine, large.

Chrysaria, large-flowered, finest strain, richest new colors, mixed; unrivalled pot-plants for winter.

Cyclamen, new large-flowered, superb winter-blooming pot plant; all the fine new colors mixed.

Cyperus or Umbrella Plant, Eupatorium, Erythrina, Freesia, Fuchsia, separate.

Gloxinia, finest large-flowered hybrids; charming colors and variegations; best strain; mixed.

Geranium Zonale, a grand strain imported from France; rare and lovely shades; finest mixture.

Heliotrope, new, large-flowered, French; very fragrant, charming colors, mixed. A superb strain.

Lantana, ever-blooming, newest varieties, very beautiful; mixed.

Lobelia, splendid sorts for baskets or pots, finest mixture.

Mimosa Pudica, Sensitive Plant, lovely foliage, rosy, fluffy flowers.

Primula Chinese, Improved, large-flowered, all the new colors; the finest ever-blooming pot plant for winter-blooming; best mixture.

Primula, New French Giant, mx. New Star, mxd; New Fern-leaved, mixed; New Double, mixed.

Primula Obconica, newest large-flowered, plain and fringed, rich and varied colors, mixed.

Primula, Floribunda or Buttercup; Forbesi or Baby Primrose; Sieboldii, mixed; Kewensis, golden yellow, Japonica, mixed.

Salvia coccinea splendens, a beautiful Scarlet Salvia for winter.

Solanum, Jerusalem Cherry; Stevia serrata; Swainsonia, mixed; Torenia Fourniera, mixed; Veronica, mixed, and Vinca Rosea, mixed.

GET UP A CLUB.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE one Year and 10 Packets of Choice Flower or Vegetable Seeds for only 15 cents.

Now is the time to Get up a Club.

I wish I could send to every boy and girl, as well as to older persons, the handsome nickle-plated, open-faced watch, or the beautiful little Swiss wall clock I offer for a club of ONLY 10 SUBSCRIBERS to Park's Floral Magazine at 15 cents each. It is something that cannot fail to be appreciated, while the Magazine and its premium of 10 packets of Choice Flower or Vegetable Seeds will delight everyone who joins such a club. Here is a list of the Premium Seeds sent to each subscriber, State whether Flower or Vegetable seeds are desired.



CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.

Aster. Queen of the market, fine double flowers in autumn; blue, white, pink, etc, mixture.
Larkspur. Double branching, glorious annual, double flowers of many colors, mixture.
Pansy. Giant Fragrant, bloom the entire season, bearing rich colored flowers, mixture.
Petunia. Superb Bedding; a mass of bloom all season; new colors and variegations.
Phlox Drummondii. plants covered with beautiful clusters of bloom of various colors

Pinks. New Japan, most beautiful of summer flowers, glowing colors and variegations.
Poppy. annual, single and double, masses of exquisite, rich flowers, mixed.
Portulaca. a Large-flowered succulent plant; flowers white, scarlet, rose, yellow, striped.
Sweet Peas. New Large-flowered, scented; easily grown; all the new shades and forms.
Mixed Seeds. Hundreds of old and new flowers in variety. Something new every day.

These flower seeds are of the finest quality. They will afford an elegant floral display.

CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Beet. Improved Blood Turnip; early, tender, sweet, productive.
Cabbage. Early Solid Cone; solid, crisp, tender, delicious.
Cabbage. Late Flat Dutch; best for general crop, sweet, solid.
Cucumber. White Spine; medium size, early, crisp, productive.
Lettuce. Drumhead; compact heads, early, tender, rich, buttery.
Onion. Danvers Yellow; best to grow large onions from, mild.
Parasnip. Guernsey; the best, large, tender, sugary, of fine flavor.
Radish. Mixed, specially prepared, early, medium and late sorts.
Tomato. Matchless; earliest of all, rich red, solid, does not rot.
Turnip. Purple-top White Globe; improved sort, sweet, tender.

These Vegetable Seeds are first class, and will produce the finest vegetables.

Either collection, flower or vegetable, will be sent as a premium to every annual Magazine subscriber paying 15 cents; or, the Magazine a year and both collections sent for 25 cents.

Park's Floral Magazine is the oldest, most popular, and most widely circulated journal of its class in the world. It treats only on flowers and kindred topics, and, while entertaining, it is practical and authoritative, and will be found a true guide to success in floriculture. It is one of the journals that gives full value to every subscriber.

NOW is the Time to solicit subscribers to the Magazine. A new volume began with the January number. An index is given with each volume, and it thus becomes a most valuable work of reference to the cultivator of flowers. I would urge you my friend, to help me this month. The larger my subscription list the more valuable I can make the Magazine. I will send either the Watch or Clock for ten subscriptions at 15 cents each (\$1.50), or both for twenty subscriptions (\$3.00). Is this not a liberal offer? May I not hear from you this month.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

IF YOU LOVE FLOWERS



You will find pleasure in reading and studying Park's Floral Guide. It not only describes and prices nearly all the flowers worth growing from seeds, but gives many illustrations, tells how to pronounce the names and indicates the time required by the seeds to germinate. It is just what every amateur florist needs as an assistant in selecting and growing the flowers and vines desired for home decoration. If you do not have a copy, let me know, and I will gladly send it to you.

And when writing why not order a collection of the beautiful Giant Hybrid Gloxinias. I have splendid tubers just imported from Belgium, this season, described and offered as follows:

SPLENDID GIANT HYBRID GLOXINIAS IN COLORS.

Pure White, beautiful,	10 cents	Scarlet, with White border,	10 cents
Bright Red, very pretty,	10 cents	Blue, with White border,	10 cents
Royal Blue, rich, lovely,	10 cents	Spotted, in various shades,	10 cents

The Collection, one tuber of each sort, 6 tubers in all, only 50 cents.

These Gloxinias are ready to mail, and can be sent at once. Order today. Cultural directions sent with the tubers.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

ABOUT BIRDS.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have looked your January Magazine over and over. I do love birds and flowers, and have studied them for years. It will soon be time for our sweet little Robins to come back. How anxious we are to see the first one. I often think of the song my daughter used to sing when she was only three years old. It went like this. (It is true but sad.)

There came to my window one morning in spring

A sweet little Robin—she came there to sing:

The song that she sang was prettier far

Then ever you heard on a flute or guitar.

Then spreading her wings to soar far away,

And resting a moment seemed sweetly to say:



How happy, how happy this world seems to be!

Wake up, little girl, and be happy with me.

But just as she finished her beautiful song

A bad, bad boy with his gun came along:

He killed and he carried my birdie away.

So she'll never sing more at the break of the day.

How many times a thoughtless boy will, with his gun, take the life of a pretty song bird. I think sometimes the mothers are as thoughtless as the boys. They shouldn't allow their boys to have a gun or to kill the birds. I have four boys, and I am safe in saying they never killed a bird or robbed a bird's nest. I think if the parents would take this matter in their own hands, they could save the life of many a bird. The birds are God's gift, to brighten up our lives, and to fill the world with song and cheer. Often we can learn a wonderful lesson from the birds. I have cut strings in short pieces and thrown them in the back yard, and how quickly a Robin will come and get them, and fly away; and in a little bit it will be back after more. Just try it, and see how quickly they will know you, and will not fly away as soon as you step out. And not only the Robins, but other birds will soon learn where they are treated well.

Mrs. Dollie Schick.

Blackhawk Co., Iowa, Feb. 12, 1918.

Note.—Were it not for the fact that people, as a class, are enemies of birds they would become tame. But it is almost cruel to invite the confidence of a wild bird, for if they should show that confidence to another they would be likely to lose their liberty or their life. As to guns, parents should not allow a young son to have one. Hundreds of boys who carry a gun either take their own life or the life of another accidentally. It is because the Editor does not believe in encouraging a boy to carry a gun that gun advertisements are strictly excluded from the advertising columns of the Magazine.—EG.]

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

in your own home for Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Sight Singing, Mandolin or Cello. One lesson weekly. Beginners or advanced pupils. Your only expense is for postage and music, which averages about 2 cents a day. Established 1898. Thousands of pupils all over the world write: "Wish I had known of you before." Booklet and free tuition offer sent free. Address: U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 61, 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Instruments supplied when needed. Cash or credit.

Given to You Without Extra Charge



Kitchen Cabinet 650

Given (complete) with
a \$10 purchase of
Larkin Products.

This useful Kitchen Cabinet would cost you \$8 or \$10 at retail. We give it to you complete with a \$10 purchase of foods, soaps, toilet preparations and other household supplies (choicest quality, fresh, pure) direct from us, the manufacturers. If you don't need a Cabinet there are 1700 other high-grade articles which you can obtain the same way—furniture of all kinds, curtains, carpets, rugs, stylish new lingerie dresses, coats and others. All are given to you without extra charge.

You Save Their Entire Cost by LARKIN

Factory - to - Family Dealing

Every one of our Products is guaranteed to satisfy. We make them in our own clean factories and sell them direct to you, saving you the needless middleman expense. That is why we can give you such big extra value.

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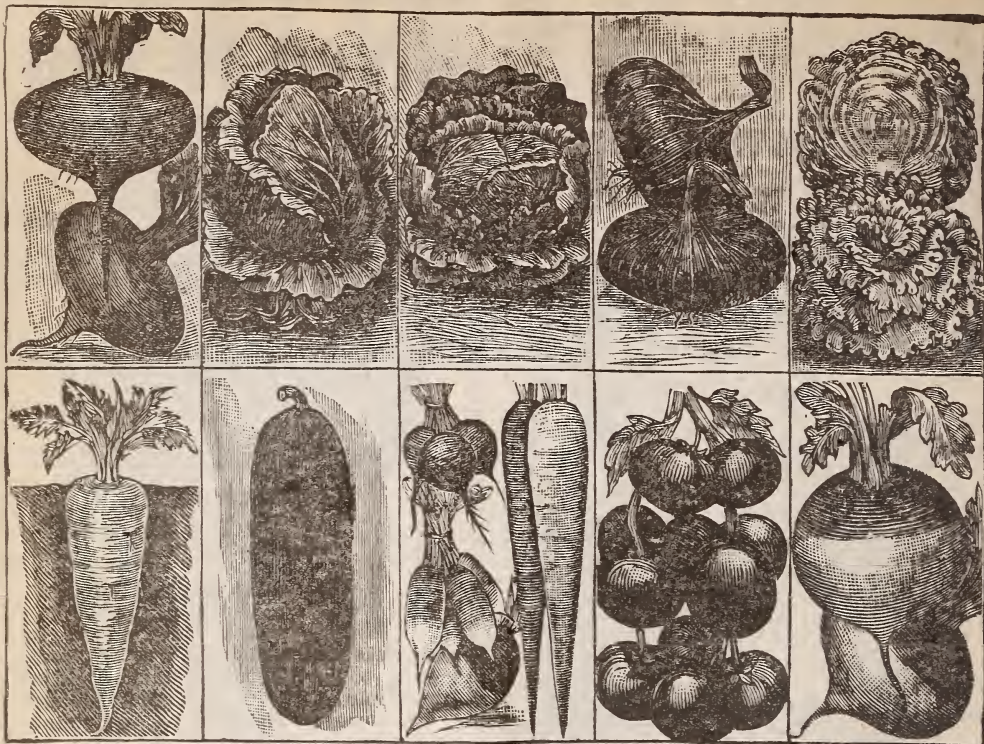
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10 Packets, Enough for the Family Garden, Together with Park's Floral Magazine One Year, 15 Cents.

Beet, Improved Blood Turnip.—A fine-shaped, smooth red Beet, early, tender, of delicious flavor, and excellent for either summer or winter, being a good keeper. Oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts., 1 lb. \$1.00.

Cabbage, Early Solid Cone.—A very early French Cabbage, the heads of beautiful cone-shape, medium in size and very solid. Every plant will produce a fine head under favorable conditions; crisp, sweet and tender, and if started late will keep well as winter Cabbage. Oz. 12 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., 1 lb. \$1.50.

Cabbage, Late Flat Dutch.—For the main crop this is the best of all varieties of Cabbage. Every plant forms an immense solid head, sweet, crisp, tender; does not often burst, and keeps well throughout the winter. Per oz. 12 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts., 1 lb. \$1.50.

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Lettuce, Malta Drumhead.—This is an early, crisp, tender, buttery Lettuce, very desirable for the family garden, as it can be cut freely, or allowed to form large heads. It is very productive and lasts for a long time before going to seed. Per oz. 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts., 1 lb. 80 cts.

Parsnip, Improved Guernsey.—Really the best of all Parsnips. The roots grow quickly to large size, are of fine form, and when cooked are tender, sweet and delicious. Can be left in the bed till spring. Per pkt. 3 cts, oz. 8 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts, 1 lb. 50 cts.

Cucumber, Early White Spine.—A standard variety, with vigorous, healthy vines, bearing an abundance of large, even-shaped fruit, and unsurpassed for either slicing or pickling. It is without a doubt the finest Cucumber in cultivation. Per oz. 10 cts, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25 cts, 1 lb. 75 cts.

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for the above 10 packets, enough to plant your vegetable garden, also Park's Floral Magazine one year. Ask your friends to send with you. For each club of three (45 cents) I will send the following choice seeds:

Bean, Improved Red Valentine.—An early, hardy, most productive stringless bush or snap Bean, free from rust, and bearing till frost, by successive plantings. Pods large, in big clusters, tender and of fine flavor when cooked. Valuable for market as well as family use. 2-oz. packet 5 cents, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 12 cents, 1 pint 20 cents, 1 quart 35 cents, mailed. Peck \$1.50, bushel \$5.00 express not prepaid.

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Peas, Bliss Everbearing.—The most delicious of all Peas, while the vines do well in any good soil and are wonderfully productive. The pods are very large, and the Peas green, wrinkled, sweet and tender. This Pea is of surpassing quality, and should be grown in every garden. 2-oz. packet 5 cts, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint 15 cts, 1 pint 25 cts., 1 quart 40 cts., mailed. Peck \$2.00, bushel \$7.00 by express not prepaid.

These three, one packet each, mailed for 15 cents, or free to anyone sending 45 cents for three above offered. Address
GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lancaster Co., Pa.

FAIRIES' WORK.

Believe in fairies? Course I do!
One did us a good turn.
So I have heard my Grandma say.
The story, you would learn?

Well, once upon a time, they had
A cat they did not want.
Spite of all feeding it remained,
So hungry and so gaunt!

One day she said to Grandpa: "Take
This cat with you today.
Find some one who would like it,
Or just lose it, any way!"

Said Grandpa; "We don't want the cat,
Nor do we want to kill.
Just put it in a box, with dope
Enough to keep it still."

"Then I will leave it in the car,
Or drop the box somewhere."
It was an easy thing to do—
At least so thought the pair.

But someone cried: "Here, mister, you
Have left your bundle!" when
He had to leave the car. Of course
He had to take it, then!

"I'll cross the ferry and will drop
It overboard," thought he.
"No one can see and pick it up,
And give it back to me!"

He read his paper and forgot
(Until he reached the slip)
About the bundle at his side!
So home he carried it.

"I could not lose it anywhere,"
He cried out in despair.
They opened up the bundle. Lo,
A leg of lamb was there!

"The fairies changed it into lamb!"
My grandma said. So you
Can see I can still believe
In fairies! And I do!

Bertha Liedean.

Hillsboro Co., N. H.

CATS AND BIRDS.

Mr. Park:—In nearly every issue there are letters that condemn the cats for catching birds. I love the birds, but I think the cats are not so much to blame. They were raised to it and know no better. When you see a cat with a bird you try to kill it. I don't think that is right. Cats have their good qualities as well as bad. But the disappearance of the birds is largely due to men and boys who hunt them for mere sport, and now when they are almost gone wonder where the birds are, and then blame the cats.

O. W. Callahan says that a good mouse trap possesses more efficiency in its capacity than a dozen cats. I have tried mouse traps of different kinds and have found none as valuable as a good cat.

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HEACOCK, 125 Charles St., Lockport, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 12 years old and live with my grandmother. She has taken your Magazine for 20 years. I have three pets—a dog, a cat and a bird. I go to school every day, and am in the fifth grade. Pearl A. Rogers.

New Albany, Pa., Feb. 26, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 10 years old and like birds, and flowers, and your Magazine. I wish to exchange post cards with others, but I find many who offer to exchange who do not answer. Fern Henry.

Idalia, Mo., March 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years old, and have four brothers and seven sisters. We have 30 cows, 11 horses and 15 little pigs. My three cousins are going to school with us, and we have nice times playing together. My sister and I are going to have Indian Pinks in our garden this summer. We tried it last summer, but the chickens scratched them up.

June Hamm.
Cairo, Kas., Feb. 20, 1913.



Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 18 years old today. I am fond of birds and flowers. We have houses for the birds and they build in them every year. I live with my aunt in a little village. We live within ten miles of the Mammoth Cave. We have a big yard and it has Kentucky blue grass in it. It is beautiful. We have lots of flowers of almost every kind. Our orchard yields an abundance of fruit every year. We have horses, cows, calves, and chickens, and get plenty of eggs to sell. Arles Parsley.

Ollie, Ky., March 17, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have been reading the Children's Letters, and am very much interested in them. I am a little boy eight years old and live on a farm near the great Mississippi River. My mother has a beautiful flower garden, and all the flowers came from you. I have two Shepherd dogs and a pigeon. The dogs are great pals of mine, and every time I go anywhere they go with me. My little pigeon has a nest in the barn, with one little pigeon in it. It looks very much like a young duck. Forster Fisher.



Clinton, Ky., March 16, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a boy ten years old. I live on a farm of about 200 acres in northern New York. Mother takes your Magazine, and I enjoy the Children's Corner very much. I go to school and am in the sixth grade. C. E. M.'s last riddle is "Smoke." Ernest Rex Clements.

Lisbon, N. Y., March 14, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a country girl 15 years old and go to school. I am in the seventh grade. I love flowers and music. I have an organ which I play. We have Roses and Chrysanthemums. My favorite flowers are Roses, Carnations, Pansies, and Violets. We have a fine orchard and plenty of fruit. My father has kept the post-office for 15 years. I would like to exchange letters and post cards. The Swallows used to build their nests up our chimney, but they have stopped. Bessie Powell.



Marmaduke, N. C., Feb. 27, 1913.


Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl 11 years old, and go to school. I have two dogs whose names are Topsy and Pansy. I also have a flock of White Cochins Bantams. They took several prizes at the Poultry Show last month. I live on a wheat farm of 1400 acres, four miles from Walla Walla, known as the "Garden City" of the State. I love all kinds of flowers, especially Hyacinths. Mildred Harbert.

Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 18, 1913.

For many years Mr. Frederick Roemer, of Germany, has given the Pansy special attention, and has developed a race which, for size, variety and attractiveness cannot be surpassed. The plants are of thrifty, compact habit, and the flowers of enormous size, and exhibit wonderful colors and rich variegations. There are no finer Pansies in the world than Roemer's Giant Prize, and I offer a collection of 10 packets, embracing all shades and variegations, as a premium to anyone paying 25 cents for a year's subscription to the FLORAL MAGAZINE, as follows:

If you are already a subscriber you can have the MAGAZINE sent to any flower-loving friend. It will be appreciated. If you wish a grand bed of Pansies next spring—a bed rivaling the Tulips in show and beauty, sow the seeds during summer. Try it. You will be astonished and delighted with the result. Address

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I HAVE hundreds of thousands of splendid blooming-sized *Gladiolus* bulbs—finest hybrids of the *Gandavensis* type, which must be closed out this season. I got these bulbs of a specialist in Holland at a bargain, and I offer them at bargain prices, as follows:

25 bulbs, mailed, with Park's Floral Magazine one year,	-	-	-	-	-	25 cents
100 " " three years	-	-	-	-	-	90 cents
1000 " by express, purchaser paying express charges, only	-	-	-	-	-	\$3.50
2000 " "	-	-	-	-	-	\$5.00

These bulbs are of a first-class strain, and embrace all colors from white to almost black, and many show the most lovely variegations imaginable. They will produce the finest big spikes, showy in a bed, and exquisite for table bouquets, where they last for days, and every bud will develop. I guarantee these bulbs to please you. Order by the thousand and plant a big bed. They are profitable to grow for cut flowers.

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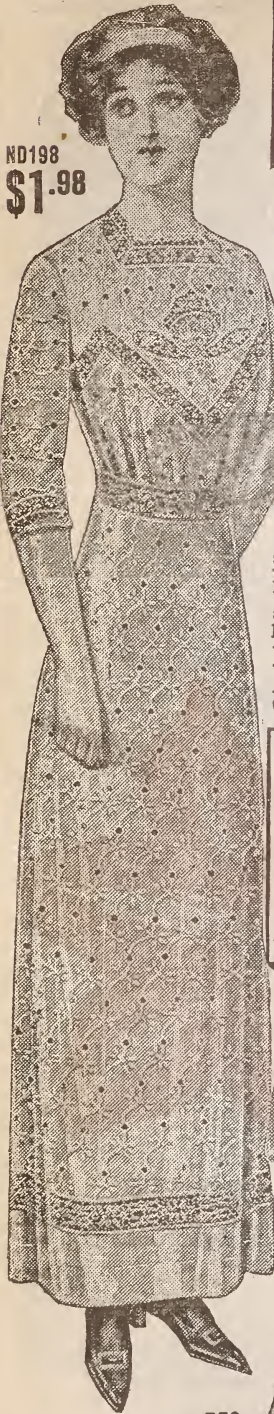
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Baron Hulot, the new blue Gladiolus, very distinct and rich in color; splendid. 5c
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A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. XLIX.

La Park, Pa., April, 1913.

No. 4.

APRIL.

April's tears are not from sorrow,
Oft she smiles upon the morrow;

Joy her cup but overflows.

May has come—she longed to greet her,
"Twelve" last night she went to meet her.

Wilt return? No mortal knows.

Topeka, Kans.

Gussie Morrow Gage.

PRIMULA MALACOIDES.

A VERY beautiful Primula has recently been introduced under the name of *Primula Malacoides*, an illustration of which is given on this page. The plants are easily propagated from seeds, and come to maturity promptly, so that seedlings started in the spring, will become beautiful, blooming pot plants by autumn, and will retain their beauty for a long time. The foliage is handsome, and appears as a dense rosette of leaves, covering the pot. From this clump the graceful, slender stems appear in great number, bearing the charming little flowers, in big clusters and in exquisite profusion, thus making a mass of lovely lilac-blue color, both foliage and bloom eliciting enthusiastic expressions of admiration and praise.

If only the lover of Primroses could be made to realize the wonderful beauty of this new species there would be such a demand for the seeds that the seedsmen

would be unable to supply it. The plant is irresistible in its beauty, and when well grown words are inadequate to describe it. It is not troubled with insects, and anyone who can grow the Chinese Primrose will be successful with *Primula Malacoides*. The seeds should be sown thinly, and the seedlings should not be allowed to crowd. As soon as large enough, pick them out and plant in a flat (which is the florists' name for a shallow seed-box) of sifted, well-firmed soil, setting them an inch apart, so that they will develop into nice little plants; then reset in two-inch

pots, and plunged in a flat of pure sand to prevent the rapid drying out of the soil. Water regularly, shield from the noon-day sun, and shift into larger pots as fast as the plants grow. They will usually be of blooming size when they occupy four-inch pots. It is better to shift them and encourage the growth of new roots and a larger clump of foliage before allowing them to bloom. A charming mass of bloom will then be produced, and will repay abundantly the special care given to the growth of the plants.

This Primrose is one of the new flowers which the window gardener would do well to secure. With proper attention the plants will be more than satisfactory. The plant



PRIMULA MALACOIDES.

bears seeds freely, and hence they can be obtained of most seedsmen at 5 cents per packet.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

GEO. W. PARK, B. Sc., Editor and Proprietor,
LA PARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

The Editor invites correspondence from all who love and cultivate flowers.

Subscription Price, 10 cts. for 1 year, 25 cts. for 3 years, or 50 cts. for 6 years.

All communications relating to advertising should be directed to Rhodes & Leisenring, 1017-21 Unity Building, Chicago, Ill., who are the advertising representatives.

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24TH, 1912
This is to certify that Geo. W. Park, LaPark, Pa., has appeared before me and certified that he is the owner, publisher, manager, and editor of the monthly publication, Park's Floral Magazine, published at LaPark, Pa., and that there are no bond-holders, no mortgages, or no other security holders. (Signed) GEO. W. PARK.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 27th day of September, 1912, JOHN WEAVER, Justice of the Peace, Gordonville, Pennsylvania. Commission expires Jan. 2, 1918.

APRIL, 1913.

Wild Columbine.—The wild Columbine that grows on the mountains is easily grown in the garden. The plants are readily started from seeds, and seedlings will bloom the second year after the seeds are sown. The plants are also easy to transplant.

Carnations.—The buds of these often fail to open when the soil is not adapted to their culture. In the Rocky Mountain region, an alkaline soil abounds, and this is unfavorable to the development of the buds. Under such conditions a mixture of lime or bonedust will be found beneficial. Roses are also sometimes affected in an alkaline soil, and the same treatment is recommended.

Poinsettias After Blooming.—After blooming Poinsettia plants should be cut back and given a rest during July and August. The pots should be kept in a shady place and watered sparingly. Later they may be re-potted, if necessary, watered, and encouraged to develop branches, on the tips of which the flowers and bracts appear about Christmas. Special care should be taken to water regularly, and to avoid sudden changes of temperature, which will cause the plants to drop their foliage. The finest blooming plants are those that are well covered with foliage.

Spidered Fuchsias.—When Fuchsias are grown in a hot, dry atmosphere, they are very liable to an attack of Red Spider. When Fuchsias are so affected, the leaves curl, turn brown and drop off. The remedy is to sponge the foliage with soap suds to which has been added a little kerosene oil, say a tablespoonful to a gallon of water, thoroughly incorporated. The enemy is generally found upon the underside of the leaves, and that portion should have special attention in the way of sponging. Where the leaves are badly affected, it is well to remove and burn them, and cut back the branches to encourage new leaf-growth.

STARTING PRIMROSES.

PRIMROSES ARE generally propagated from seeds. The seeds of Chinese Primroses will germinate in from two to three weeks. The soil in which they are sown should be loose and porous, such as woods earth, the surface sifted fine. Make the earth firm and level with a piece of brick, then mark rows by pressing with a marker, sow the seeds and cover with sifted soil to the depth of twice their thickness. Thus, seeds 1-32 of an inch in diameter, should be covered 1-16 of an inch deep. This rule will hold good for nearly all



DOUBLE CHINESE PRIMROSE.

other Primroses, such as *Primula Obconica*, *Primula Forbesi*, *Primula floribunda*, *Cortusoides*, etc. Avoid watering too freely after sowing. Keep the soil moist but not wet, covering with a glass or board, or something to obstruct light and air until the plants begin to appear. They should be re-set as soon as large enough, so that they will not become crowded and liable to damp off. They like partial shade and a rather cool situation. Plants started in the spring will bloom the following winter. They will bloom for several years if kept in a cool, shady place during summer, but very often make a liberal growth. Water sparingly when not growing.

Oleander.—The Oleander should be grown in a very sandy soil with the addition of a little lime and bonedust. This will insure a strong, stalky plant that will not become top-heavy, and a free production of flowers every season. The plant likes full sunshine and to be watered freely during the growing and blooming season. In winter it can be kept in a frost-proof room, sparingly watered.

Making Ivy Geraniums Bloom.—If you wish your Ivy Geraniums to bloom freely, do not over-pot them, and give them a partially shaded place. As a fertilizer use bonedust or phosphate, and keep the soil stirred so as to allow the air to the roots.

ABOUT RUBBER PLANTS.

THE Rubber Plant is tenacious and easily grown, requiring a rich, sandy soil and to be watered freely while growing. When inactive, however, water should be sparingly applied. If the drainage becomes clogged and the soil charged with acid, the leaves will be likely to turn yellow and fall off, and the plant will not grow. Under these conditions re-pot in fresh earth, providing liberal drainage. In potting make the soil as firm as possible, and keep the plant in a shady place for a while, until it becomes established. A little lime mixed with the surface soil will overcome the acidity. Propagation is easily effected by cutting a nick on each side of a branch, tying a large handful of sphagnum moss around, and keeping it constantly moist but not wet. Or, the tips of the branches, six inches in length, should be taken and split, and a little cotton placed in the opening; then insert in bottles of water, wrap the bottles in brown paper, and keep in a moderately warm situation. Pot them when rooted. A branch rooted by tying sphagnum moss over the nicks should be cut off and potted after the roots appear, which will be in three or four months. Early spring is the best time for propagation.

Aralia.—*Aralia Sieboldii* is almost hardy even as far north as Pennsylvania. It bears large *Ricinus*-like leaves and is a handsome semi-tropical plant for a bed, or for a large pot on the piazza. *Aralia Sieboldii* Moseri is a variety preferable for growing in pots, being more dwarf and compact, and having beautiful shining foliage.



ARALIA SIEBOLDII.

It is a very desirable window plant of easy culture. It may be readily grown from seeds. These plants can also be obtained from any florist who has a general collection of plants.

Sacred Lily After Blooming.—After blooming, the Chinese Sacred Lily can be kept until spring, then bedded out in a shady place. Where the climate is not too severe it will revive and begin to bloom again in three or four years. A bulb that has bloomed in the house will rarely bloom again, although it will produce an abundance of foliage. For house culture new bulbs should be obtained in the fall.

Fern Leaves Dying.—To keep a Fern in good growing condition the soil should be light and porous, woods earth with leaf mould if possible, well-drained. An east window is preferable where the plants get the morning sun. Avoid watering too freely as a sour soil will cause the older leaves to die as fast as new ones develop.

CYCLAMEN.

PLANTS of *Cyclamen* are started from seeds. They are usually sown in October and kept growing and shifted into larger pots as they develop, until the following summer, when they are set in a cold-frame and given practically out-door treatment, protected only during storms and chilly autumn nights. Before cold weather they are



CYCLAMEN PLANT IN BLOOM.

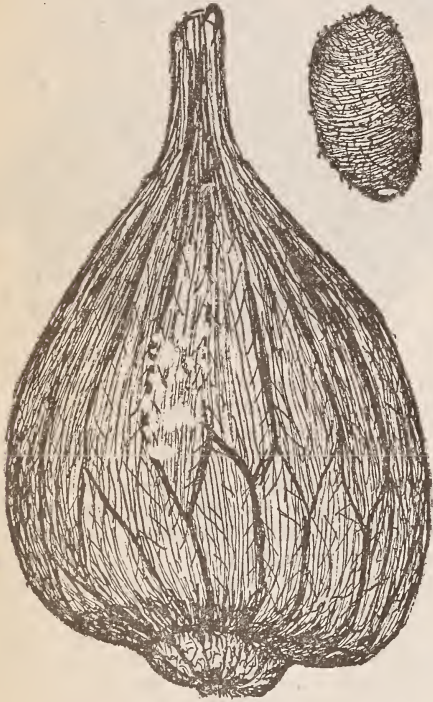
taken into the house and encouraged to develop buds, and usually are in full bloom at Christmas. The plants should never be allowed to suffer from drought, nor should they be watered too freely. In either case they are liable to become stunted, and are thus set back for some time. The seeds are usually a month in germinating, and under favorable conditions almost every seed will germinate and make a plant. After blooming, the pots can be plunged in a shady place out-doors, and allowed to rest during summer. They will then be ready for blooming in winter.

Impatiens Rotting Off.—*Impatiens* Sultani and *Holsti* are both tropical plants of a delicate, succulent nature, and are liable to rot off at the ground. This is caused by a little fungus which grows over the surface soil, and to keep the plants in good condition this fungus must not be allowed to become troublesome. Stirring the soil, ventilating, and care in watering, are all necessary to overcome the fungus. Often the fungus, which is like a delicate, web-like net work, can be lifted from the surface by running a knife-blade along under it. Dusting the surface with lime and sulphur will also be found beneficial.

Ranunculus.—French and Persian *Ranunculus* are true perennials, and will bloom year after year. The clumps of roots are similar to those of *Dahlia* in diminutive form. They should be allowed to ripen up and have a rest every year, during which period water should be sparingly applied.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS.

IN PASSING a group of shrubbery on the lawn one day last autumn I noticed some of the shrubs bearing numerous pear-like fruits, some single and some in clusters. They were not fleshy as pears, but were brown, dry and rough, the veins showing upon the surface. From one of these specimens, the accompanying engraving was drawn. Breaking open one of these fruits a number of dry, coffee-like seeds were disclosed, the surface being more or less covered with pubescence, as indicated in the little engraving. What do you suppose the shrub was that produced these attractive seed-pods? Well, I will tell you. It was simply the native sweet-scented



SEED-POD AND SEED SOMEWHAT ENLARGED.

shrub known in botany as *Calycanthus floridus*. The plants grow from four to six feet high, and in spring and early summer produce curious brown flowers, the calyx and petals the same in color, making the flower appear as if double. The flowers are not showy, but have the delicious scent of ripe strawberries, especially during the evening and when a little wilted. Many persons know the plant only as Sweet-scented Shrub or Strawberry Shrub. It has beautiful, broad-leaved foliage, as well as handsome flowers and seed-pods, and is really a desirable shrub for a group on the lawn or a retired place in the back-ground. Plants are readily propagated from seeds, and cuttings made of half-ripened wood. There are several species of *Calycanthus*, all natives of the Atlantic Coast States, and all somewhat similar. The most desirable, however, is *Calycanthus floridus*, which bears flowers that are deliciously fragrant, a quality that is

sometimes lacking in the other species. The plants like a moist, rich soil and partial shade, and in their native haunts the flowers often make the air redolent with their delicious odor for a great distance around. The presence of the plants is often indicated by this means, and their place discovered.

Starting Seeds.—*Caladium*, *Cineraria*, *Coleus* and *Dahlia* seeds may be started in window-boxes by the first of April, in the latitude of Washington, D. C. With good facilities and some experience in growing window plants, they may be sown even earlier, but the inexperienced will find April 1st soon enough to start these seeds. The soil should be kept moist but not wet, and be careful not to allow it to dry out. The box may be kept covered until the seedlings begin to show, as darkness is preferable to light until the little plants show above the ground. A temperature of from sixty to seventy degrees will suit most of the seedlings. Avoid drought, hot sunshine and draughts of air upon them. Keep the soil stirred and ventilated to prevent damping off. The plants thrive better if the atmosphere is kept moist by evaporation of water. All of the seeds mentioned will germinate in from five to seven days, except the *Caladium*, which will come later.

Lavatera Arborea.—Last autumn a lady in Seneca Co., Ohio, enclosed to the Editor a leaf and seed-pod of a plant of which she requested the name. The leaf is illustrated in outline in the little sketch, and also a seed-pod and seed. The name is evidently



Lavatera arborea, and the plant is of the order Malvaceæ. It grows readily from seeds, and a seedling soon becomes a handsome foliage plant, the foliage becoming variegated as the plant increases in age. The flowers are insignificant, and the plant is useful only for its pretty foliage.

Arum Cornutum.—This plant produces large, globular tubers of much substance, which will develop its flowers if placed upon a window sill. The flower is large and curious, and at first is ill-smelling, but this passes off in a few days and is not then an objection. After the flower fades the bulb can be planted out-doors in the soil, where it will develop its leaves and foliage during the summer. In the fall lift it and store in a cool cellar until wanted. The tuber will bloom every season, if treated in this way.

CINERARIA HYBRIDA.

THERE ARE, perhaps, no more attractive window plants in spring than the improved varieties of *Cineraria Hybrida*.

The flowers completely cover the plant, and last for weeks. The plants are readily started from seeds sown in the spring or early summer, and the seedlings should be re-set, an inch apart in a flat of porous soil, until they get well started, when they may occupy three-inch pots. Keep in a partially shaded situation, and shift into larger pots as soon as the roots begin to crowd. If shifting is neglected the plants will become stunted and worthless. When they reach six-inch pots

they will be large enough to show buds, and will only need care in watering and in providing an even, moist temperature for their development. An occasional watering with weak liquid manure water will be beneficial at this time.

There is only one drawback to the culture of this magnificent pot plant, and

that is that it is very liable to attacks of aphids. There is hardly another house plant that needs such watchful care against plant lice as the *Cineraria*. Just a little protection, however, will prevent the lice from doing injury, and that is to place chopped tobacco stems among the little plants when they are yet in the flat, and then when potted place chopped tobacco stems over the surface soil in the pot. Do not neglect this protection, and you will have no trouble from attacks of plant lice. The choice seeds now supplied include many colors, from white to deep crimson, and some varieties show beautiful variegation, as indicated in the little engraving. The seeds are inexpensive, costing only from 5 to 15 cents per packet, according to the dealer from whom they are obtained.

Summer Pruning.—The hardy, summer-blooming Roses should be pruned as soon as they are through blooming. Cut away such wood as has been weakened by free-blooming, and thus encourage new growth, which will make the finest bloom next season. Summer pruning of fruit trees promotes the development of buds for the next season's bloom. It is better to thin out the growth than to cut off the tips of the branches, and in every instance, any dead limbs that may be found, should be cut off, as the old saying is true that "a dead limb uses as much sap as a live one." The same method of pruning is also beneficial to Lilacs and various shrubs. The Lilac bush should have the faded panicles removed to prevent formation of seeds. The strength of the bush will then go into new growth and the formation of buds for the following season.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

THE LARGE, handsome *Chrysanthemums* seen at autumn shows, are mostly started as cuttings early in spring, and grown in pots in rich, rather tenacious soil, shifting the plants as they grow, and pinching back or training to make the plant assume the form desired. For the amateur a good plan is to plunge the pot in a partially shaded place out-doors, keeping well-watered and shielded from the wind. If large flowers are wanted, a single stem bearing one flower at the summit will be found a satisfactory method of growing. If branching plants are desired, pinch out the center bud and train the branch, dis-



CINERARIA HYBRIDA.



BOWL OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

budding so that each branch will bear a flower, a single bud being the only one left to develop. At no time should watering be neglected, as the plants are liable to be stunted and lose their vitality if neglected. For early flowers the early-flowering varieties are used, and for late flowers, the late-flowering sorts. Some degree of success can be obtained by simply bedding the plants out and watering during dry weather, training to the shape desired, and disbudding when the buds appear. When the buds are developing, an application of weak manure water, once a week, will be found beneficial. The Hardy *Chrysanthemums* can be allowed to remain in the ground where they are planted, but should be protected from hard frosts and autumn storms, to have the most satisfactory display of flowers.

Holly.—The *Holly* grows rather slowly, and will often remain dormant for some time after transplanting. It generally does better in rather shady places when young, and will not be set back by transplanting, if started from seeds where you wish them to grow. The seeds will often remain dormant for a year after being planted, even though they are fresh.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—This year Easter Sunday came very early, yet it is true that vegetation kept pace. The Saturday morning previous I picked some Easter flowers in the garden, among them Double Daffodils, Crocuses and fragrant hardy Violets. How beautiful they seemed while all the garden beds were yet brown and bare, except for such things as were developing their green buds and showing their crimson and golden young twigs. But the next day, Easter, was ideal—a day radiant with beams from the smiling sun, while the gentle zephyrs from



TRUMPET DAFFODIL.

Southern Arcady brought an array of feathered songsters, that swelled the glad anthem of praise on that early Easter morning—an Easter to be remembered for the charms of Nature enjoyed,—an early Easter that will never come again until the Easter flowers, the Daffodils, have long years been blooming over the grave of the writer, and the graves of his readers.

But, my friends, how quickly Nature has responded to the early Resurrection Day! It seems almost as though the fields and meadows and gardens were rejoicing and making merry; for, as I write, I look from my window and see the rich green of the lawn; I see the slender Willow branches in full leafage, dancing and waving by the water's edge; I see the countless golden bells swinging and ringing in fairy tones from the groups and hedges of Forsythia; and I see long rows of blooming Daffodils and beds of Arabis and Violets. Ah, sweet, indeed, are these reminders of the

greatest event of the ages, and sweet is the chorus of the returning birds as they swing and tilt upon the swaying branches of the blossoming Elm and Poplar, and Maple and Willow.

This morning I was awakened by a pretty Robin Red-breast. How happy the song, and how ardent and charming the melody. I lay and listened and listened. The horizon above the eastern hills was lighted up with the bright rays of the morning sun, and the beauty of earth and sky as I peeped from my window to



FORSYTHIA PLANT AND FLOWERING SPRAY.

get a glimpse of the sweet songster, brought to my mind the scenes and joys of other days and other places. At such times our thoughts naturally return to the morning of life, the long-ago, when as a care-free, happy child the world seemed like a big play-ground, sweet and beautiful, enlivened and made more enjoyable in spring-time by the hum of the insects, the croak of the frog, and the song of the Robin and Song Sparrow. Then, every day seemed as a glorious holiday, sheltered by the home-wing, and the child troubles and sorrows soothed by the mother-smile and kiss. Ah, the joy of the old homestead will never cease. It will ever live in memory, and the mind-pictures will be a source of pleasure every time the mind reverts to the Easter scenes of childhood.

But there are other Easter periods in life that are, perhaps, equally joyous and happy. I refer to the dreamy period, the period when youth merges into manhood or womanhood. How glorious the world then appears, and what a beautiful bouquet Fortune seems to hold out for our future possession, and golden castles loom up in the charming haze beyond.

The birds sing more sweetly than ever, and life is rich with promises of perpetual love and joy and happiness. In the mind's revelry the Easter flowers seem more beautiful and fragrant than before, and we glory in the charms of nature that surround us. It is life in art and poetry and song. But our cares and responsibilities increase as life advances,



ROBIN REDBREAST.

and the poetry gives way to the stolid, hard realities that confront us from day to day. We find with regret that the world is often fickle and faithless. The beams of the Easter sun seem less bright, and the future, once alluring with happy promises, seems to mock us. Then it is that we realize the hard truths that experience has taught us. Then it is that we are slow to believe what we hear, and hardly have confidence in what we see. Earth with all of its charm and beauty, with all of its flowers and fruits, its poetry and song loses its potent charms, and Easter Day has a new meaning, a new glory—a glory that reaches out to the Life beyond, where love and joy and peace and rest are eternal. Blessed Easter that promises such reward to the faithful.

Sincerely your friend,
LaPark, Pa., Mar., 24, 1913. The Editor.

Veratrum Nigrum.—This is a hardy perennial plant belonging to the Lily family. It is from central Europe, and is deserving of more attention. It grows from two to three feet high, each stem clothed with attractive, bright foliage, the summit showing a branching spike of upright racemes of blackish-purple flowers. The plant is slightly bulbous at the base, but otherwise rhizomatous, thick and rather fleshy. An undesirable character of the fleshy root is that it is very poisonous; even the fibrous roots are somewhat poisonous. The plants thrive in any rich soil, and are readily propagated from either divisions or seeds. The little engraving will give some idea of the plant.



Pæony Buds Blasting.—Pæony buds sometimes turn black and remain undeveloped when quite small. This is frequently caused by lack of sunshine and sometimes by insects. It is also caused by the soil being charged with acid. The first cause can be overcome by re-setting the plant in a sunny bed, the second by spraying with a weak lime-sulphur solution, say one part solution to fifteen parts water. The third, and perhaps the chief cause of Pæony buds blasting, due to sour soil, can be overcome by an application of lime to the surface, stirring it well into the soil. The cultivator can judge as to which of these remedies is needed, and apply accordingly.

Prayer Bean.—The Prayer Bean or so-called Weather Plant, *Abrus precatorius*, is a vine that is hardy in southern Florida, but must be grown in a pot at the North. The seeds are beautiful, being scarlet with black eye, and are used for making rosaries. The vine will grow from twenty to thirty feet high and is a perennial. The seeds do not germinate readily and should be soaked in hot water for twenty-four hours or longer before sowing. The plant has handsome foliage and pea-like flowers in clusters.

ACACIA LOPHANTHA.

WHEN an *Acacia Lophantha* becomes root-bound the leaves will turn yellow and drop off; also, if the soil is kept too moist or if allowed to dry out too frequently. A remedy for leaf-dropping of *Acacia Lophantha* is to shift the plant as it grows, provide good drainage, and water regularly. During the winter, when in a semi-dormant condition, apply water sparingly, simply enough to keep it in good condition. Plants of this *Acacia* are easily grown from seeds, and the foliage is almost as handsome as that of a fern.



Started early in spring, the plants do well planted out in a place sheltered from the wind. They like the direct sunlight.

Christmas Cactus.—When a Christmas Cactus fails to do well in the house under different conditions, plunge the pot out-doors in summer, on the east side of a wall or building, and let Nature care for it. In the fall lift it and bring it gradually to the plant window. Nature is often a better nurse than the owner, and will bring the plant into good condition when artificial means fail. When a Christmas Cactus fails to develop flowers and parts wither and drop off, it is mostly due to clogged drainage, in which case the soil becomes soggy and sour and the roots decay, depriving the plant of nourishment. Under these conditions the best thing that can be done is to take cuttings of branches, insert in sandy soil, keeping the soil moist but not wet, and in a little while new roots will form.

Azalea.—After an Azalea is done blooming, continue to water it until summer, then plunge the pot out in a partially shaded place, keeping watered during dry weather until autumn, when it may be allowed to become dry enough to ripen up the wood thoroughly. Remove it to the house before frosts, and keep in a cool, frost-proof room until you wish to start it up again, watering sparingly. As a rule amateurs are not successful with Azaleas after the first season.

Poinsettia.—Poinsettia plants are easily raised from seeds, or can be started from slips taken with a heel and inserted in sand. The plants are easily grown and require about the same treatment as a Geranium. Avoid chills in autumn, as it will cause the leaves to drop. The beauty of the plant consists in the handsome foliage and the bright scarlet leaves which surround the clusters of flowers. The plants are hardy in southern Florida, but must be grown in a pot at the North.

CHILDREN'S LETTER

Y DEAR CHILDREN:—Once more springtime has returned, with its warm sunshine and showers, its green meadows and fields, its birds and insects and flowers. Already the pretty tail-like golden blooms of the Alder and Hazel have come and gone; but the early Daffodils are in bud and bloom, and soon the wayside will be bright with the friendly Dandelions, and the meadows gay with Buttercups and Daisies and Violets. Ere long by the water's edge the

flower-clusters of the Black Haw trees, where last summer the dear little Song Sparrows builded and sang and raised their little ones, will reflect their beauty in the crystal water, and perfume the air with their sweetness. This morning, as I went down the path to the office the Apricot trees waved to me their long slender arms, wreathed with lovely white bloom, and a row of golden Forsythia, one of the earliest of blooming shrubs, was equally

courteous—both according a silent greeting that was truly appreciated. But how shall I express

my feelings when, as I reached the group of leafless Black Haw trees, covered with fat, swelling buds, a little Song Sparrow, hopping among the branches looking for a new building site, called to me in its musical way,

Good morning! Good morning!
In the South, where I roam,
I learned it was springtime
And hurried back home.

I greet you! I greet you!
With an anthem of praise,
For I'm glad to be with you
Through the sweet summer days.

I love the bright waters,
The bloom and the shade,
And I'll sing till cold weather
Browns the hill and the glade.

"Back to its home" where last summer and the summer before, in company with its little mate, it builded its nest and reared its baby birds, all the time singing and watching and

working. "Back to its home," bringing cheer and hope and inspiration. "Back to its home," to rid our gardens of pests, to add a mite to our pleasure, to drive away gloom. "Back to its home," yet how few persons know that the bird claims a home. To most persons "a bird is a bird." They do not realize that, notwithstanding the bird had a nest in the tree last

year, the same bird came back from its winter resort, perhaps a thousand miles away to spend its summer in the same place it did



HAW TREES BY THE WATER.

last year and the year before. Yet this is true. A Song Sparrow, a Robin, or a Lark, does not change its place of living until it meets with some discouragement or disaster. We sometimes wonder how they can find their way back to the same place every year, but Nature directs them, and so the same birds return to the same haunts, year after year. They may not build in the same tree or bush or field, but they dwell in the same neighborhood. We do not become well enough acquainted with each bird to know it by sight, unless it has something peculiar about it, but we can tell each bird by its song, for no two Sparrows or Robins or Larks sing exactly alike. If we were more familiar with our little



EMPTY NEST.

feathered friends, and could call them by name, as we do our horses or dogs or cats, they would become much more interesting to us, and we would look more to their welfare. If some friend had an animal that was an enemy of cats, catching and killing everyone it could, and the animal were allowed to roam at large, day and night, destroying ten to fifty cats every season, would

we hesitate to put an end to its career if it came upon our grounds, looking for our cat? Yet many persons keep from one to ten cats, and allow them to roam everywhere, destroying all the birds they can get, birds that we



LARK.



esteem as friends, birds that have nested upon our grounds for years, and every season cheered us with their sweet songs. Under

such conditions could anyone blame us for defending the birds in every possible way? If a son should be allowed to go out with a shotgun and kill birds the father would be justly held responsible for the fine; and should not the owner of roaming cats be equally responsible for the damage done?

Our song-birds are fast disappearing. Ten years ago, in a group of Evergreens near La Park the Robins held a concert every morning and evening. There were twenty-five or more together, all singing gaily at the same time. Those concerts ceased some years ago. This spring I have heard but one lone Robin singing in the early morning, and it makes me sad to think of the change. Three years ago there

nightly prowled over the grounds. Its mate either died of sorrow, or left for other parts. Another Phoebe built its nest in a crevice in the big iron bridge near the office. For some years I heard this one, too, singing daily near its home, as I worked at my desk. But one morning last summer I chanced to cross the bridge, and there were its feathers upon the bridge floor. Since that there has not been a Phoebe bird in the neighborhood. I have heard one singing this spring, and am in hopes it will locate nearby, but fear it will pass on to its accustomed place of abode.

It is high time, indeed, dear friends, that we are taking more interest in protecting the insectivorous birds. The troublesome insects have become so numerous that we cannot grow



THE LILY POND AT LA PARK.

were six nests of Robins near my residence, and so far as I know there was only one bird raised out of the lot. Cats robbed two of the nests, getting the mother-bird at night as she sat on the nest; the others raised their young till they left the nest, and the cats got them before they were able to fly—all except the one mentioned, which was raised to maturity.

For several years a pair of Phœbes or Peewees had their nest in the rocks beneath the steps by the Lily Pond (see engraving). Every summer morning as I passed, I was cheered by the happy song of this little bird, and often stopped to see it and study its habits. Last spring they returned, as usual, but before the Daffodils ceased to bloom by the path, I found the feathers of a little Phoebe scattered about, and I never heard it sing again. It had doubtless been the prey of one of the cats that

Roses without spraying them several times during the year; and our fruit trees and small fruits and most of the shrubbery have to be likewise treated. The English Sparrow, the bane of the gardener and farmer, is monopolizing the land, and it will be but a few years until the sweet notes of a native song bird will be a novelty, while the rasping din of the hosts of English Sparrows will make life a burden. The garden and farm crops will be devastated by the insects and English Sparrows, and the cost of living will be further increased, while the joy of life will be decreased. Shall we not make friends of our native birds, whose mission is to destroy the enemies of our gardens and farms and make life more happy and enjoyable by their labor and their song?

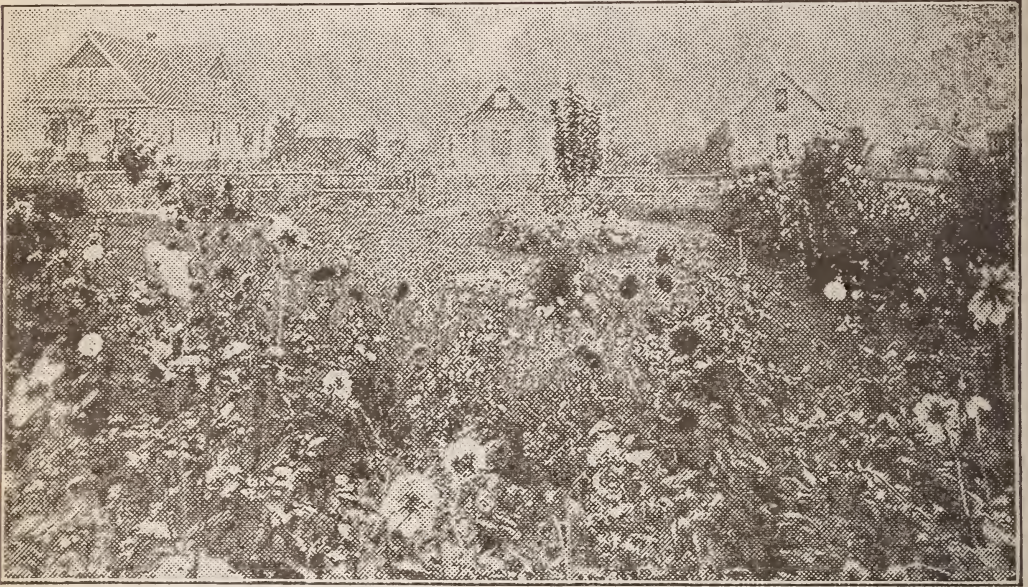
Sincerely your friend,
LaPark, Pa., March 27, 1913. The Editor.

A GARDEN OF DAHLIAS AND ASTERS.

A SUBSCRIBER in one of the western States sends the Editor a photograph of her autumn garden, bright with Dahlias and Asters. A half-tone engraving of the photograph is herewith given. As the present is the time to get Dahlia roots and to sow Dahlia and Aster seeds, the engraving will be a reminder of what may be expected in autumn, by a little diligence and preparation during the spring months. It should be borne in mind, that attractive and beautiful Dahlias can be readily raised from seeds, and that seedling Dahlias will bloom almost as early as those started from roots, if the seeds are sown in a box or hotbed, early in the season. Seeds of the single-flowered varieties make a fine display of buds and flowers, and

AZALEAS NON-BLOOMING.

WHEN AZALEA plants are kept for years in small pots, they will often fail to bloom, or at least will bloom sparsely. As soon as the flowers have faded the plants should be shifted into larger pots. Firm the soil and keep the plants in a shady window for a while, until they recover from the shock. When summer comes plunge the pots in a partially shaded situation outdoors and keep well watered during the growing season. During the autumn withhold water, but sprinkle occasionally. Before the frost comes lift the pots and place in a window in a cool room and keep them there, watering them sparingly until Christmas, when growth should be renewed by increasing the water supply. When re-potting it is a good thing to cut away a portion of the branches, so as to



A GARDEN OF DAHLIAS AND ASTERS.

they bloom rather more freely than the double ones. If the seeds of double Dahlias are carefully saved, however, the seedling plants will often be as handsome as those from which the seeds were taken. A few cents expended in seeds of these flowers will doubtless afford as much pleasure as an expenditure for any other garden subjects.

Non-blooming Lilacs.—When Lilacs fail to bloom, give the soil a dressing of lime, and stir it well into the surface. Avoid severe pruning, but cut away the dead or sickly branches. The plant should be grown in a well-drained soil, so that the wood may ripen up well in the autumn and form the embryo flower buds. If a fertilizer is needed, give it a dressing of bonedust or phosphate. As soon as the flowers fade remove the panicles to prevent the development of seeds, which absorb the vitality of the plant and prevent the free development of the embryo flower buds for the next season.

condense the growth during summer. This will promote the growth and development of buds more freely.

Seed Germination.—The seeds of Honey Locust, Pawpaw and Persimmon are slow in starting. They might start more promptly if soaked in warm water for one or two hours before sowing. As a rule, however, the seeds will germinate well if given sufficient time, but that time will range from one to three years, and consequently, a lot of patience is necessary.

Clematis Leaves Turning Brown.—A lady in Virginia complains that the leaves on her Clematis paniculata turn brown and dry up. It would be well to spray the plant with lime and sulphur solution and stir some lime and sulphur into the surface soil. Any leaves that are affected should be removed and burned before the spraying is done.

CEMETERY PLANTS.

THE EARLIEST, most beautiful, low-growing, early blooming plant for the cemetery is *Arabis Alpina*. It makes a silvery carpet of foliage, which becomes a sheet of bloom early in spring. The plants in our Perennial Garden, even now, March 10, are opening their flowers, and they will be in bloom till late in May. Following this, *Silene Ocymoides* becomes a carpet of lovely pink flowers. This charming plant is always



SILENE OCYMOIDES.

in full bloom on Decoration Day, May 30th. For a mossy carpet in the cemetery, plants of *Sedum* can be recommended. These are succulent in nature, and do not mind the hot sun or drought. A plant that is often recommended for late blooming is *Achillea Pearl*. This bears clusters of double, white flowers, and is in bloom until late in the season. It is not as showy, however, as the *Arabis* or *Silene* already mentioned. All of these plants can be easily started from seeds sown in the spring.

Woolly Aphis.—A subscriber complains that her Apple trees are infested in early spring with an insect that covers the forks and the smaller branches with a white, woolly substance. It is doubtless the Woolly Aphis that sometimes troubles the Apple trees. Spraying with lime and sulphur will be found beneficial for this as well as for the scale. An application of hot soap suds or tobacco tea will be found an effectual remedy. It may be necessary to apply it several times at intervals of three or four days to thoroughly eradicate the pest.

Seedling Clematis.—*Clematis Jackmanii* and most of the other kinds of *Clematis* can be started from seeds. Some of the seeds germinate quickly, but unless they are just harvested they will often lie dormant for a year or more before starting. Most of the *Clematis* can be started from layers or from cuttings, the former being preferable for the amateur to use. As a rule seedling *Clematis* are more healthy and thrifty than those grown from cuttings.

Sago Palm.—*Cycas revoluta* is the so-called Sago Palm. The plants are propagated from seeds and from side shoots of older plants. They require a rich, porous soil, plenty of pot room, and a warm, moist temperature. In general the treatment should be the same as that given to the true Palms.

ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA.

THE little engraving shows a plant with flower clusters, also a single flower, of *Asclepias Curassavica*, a pretty species found in tropical America. The plant grows from one to three feet high, branching somewhat and blooming freely from July till September. Like all other species of *Asclepias*, the flowers are succeeded by long, showy pods which are packed with seeds having a cotton-like appendage. The flowers are reddish-orange, produced in regular umbels, and are really attractive. The root can be kept over winter in a frost-proof place and bedded out in a sunny situation in summer, where it will bloom freely. Propagation is readily effected by seeds, which should be sown in spring. If the plants are potted and shifted into larger pots as they grow they will bloom during the autumn or early winter. Seeds can be obtained from seedsmen at 5 cents per packet.



Early Hardy Violets.—This morning, March 20th, as I came down the path on my way to the office, I noticed a plant of the



hardy *Viola odorata*, which was a mass of pretty green foliage and fragrant blue flowers. The plant had stooled out, forming a globular clump, and appeared charming in its pleasing colors, while the fragrance of its numerous flowers perfumed the air. When it is borne in mind that only *Snowdrops* and *Crocuses* and the *Alders* and *Hazels* have, as yet, developed their flowers, the value of this sweet little plant as an early bloomer can only be realized. Over in the garden a bed of this *Violet* is blue with its charming, fragrant flowers. When we consider how easy the plants are to grow from seeds, and how tenacious they are when once started, it seems strange that so few persons give it a place in the garden.

For Hanging Baskets.—For hanging baskets on a shady porch or in a window, *Kenilworth Ivy* and the so-called *Strawberry Geranium*, *Saxifraga Sarmientosa*, will be found satisfactory. The former is readily started from seeds, and the latter from runners. The chief cause of failure in growing hanging basket plants comes from keeping them too dry. The basket should be thoroughly soaked with water every morning, unless the weather is damp. Some persons dip the basket and plant into a large vessel of water, keeping it submerged until the soil is thoroughly wet, except in damp weather. This treatment will not injure the plants, as the wind and drying air will keep them from suffering from too much moisture.

**TROPEOLUM MAJUS, NAS-
TURTIIUM.**

TROPEOLUM MAJUS, mostly known as Nasturtium and sometimes as Indian Cress, is a hardy annual of great beauty both in foliage and flower, the flowers being large and showy, exquisite in texture, bright in color and deliciously fragrant. The plants are readily started from seeds, which can be sown early and the plants transplanted, or the seeds may be sown where the plants are to bloom.

The tall climbing Nasturtiums are of vigorous growth, the foliage large and handsome. They are especially useful for covering unsightly spots, as rocks or stumps or old fences, and in good soil the vines will grow from ten to twelve feet in height. A race of varieties known as *Tropæolum Lobbianum* is not so robust in growth, but more profuse in bloom,

soil is very rich the plants will make a vigorous growth, but will bloom sparingly. Both the plants and the young foliage, as well as the green seeds, are sometimes used as a salad, being tender and having a Cress-like taste. The flowers alone are often used for garnishing purposes.

It should be borne in mind that these Nasturtiums are among the most beautiful and desirable of hardy garden novelties. They will grow well in pots and window-boxes as well as in garden beds, blooming continuously from early summer until destroyed by frost. If grown in pots and removed to the house, they will often bloom well in winter. Now that the seed season is at hand, this note is simply to call special attention to the qualities of this annual, which should have a place in every collection, if only half a dozen annuals are cultivated. The engraving given represents a group of flowers, which range from white to



GROUP OF FLOWERS OF TROPEOLUM MAJUS (NASTURTIIUM).

and these Nasturtiums are mostly preferred to those of the tall climbing sorts. They embrace a wonderful diversity of shades and markings and are very useful for situations where a continuous display of foliage and flowers is desired. A race of dwarf varieties known as Tom Thumb Nasturtiums is also popular for bedding purposes, the plants being of dwarf habit, and the flowers produced in great numbers. These are much used in Europe for beds, but are rarely seen used in this way in America. A race of small-flowered Tom Thumb Nasturtiums has been developed, the varieties of which are useful for pots, because of their delicate and novel appearance. They are known as Liliput varieties.

All of these *Tropæolums* are of easy culture, growing well in a sunny situation and blooming very freely in moderately rich soil. If the

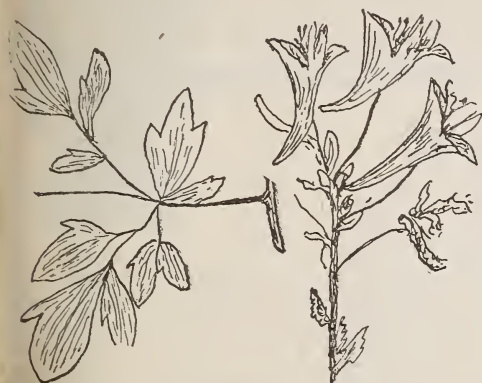
deep crimson and bronze, and often show many beautiful and attractive markings.

Non-blooming Gladiolus.—Gladiolus bulbs sometimes fail to bloom when set too deep in the soil and the bed is in a shady situation. As a rule the bulbs should not be set more than three or four inches deep, according to size, and they should have a sunny situation. In sandy soil they may be set deeper. Keep the ground stirred until the flower-stems begin to shoot, then mulch with stable litter, which will insure the development of handsome spikes. An application of lime to the bed will also be found useful in promoting the development of flowering spikes. The bulbs do not "wear out," but will bloom year after year. Even the smaller bulbs will bloom satisfactorily.

CORYDALIS GLAUCA.

LAST summer a little specimen, leaf and flower, both delicate and pretty, and such as are likely to attract the attention of those interested in wild flowers, reached the Editor, together with the following note:

Mr. Editor:—I enclose herewith a little pink flower, also a leaf of the plant, which my children found growing wild in the pasture. Will you kindly tell me through the columns of the Floral Magazine what it is?—L. B. R., Franklin Co., N. Y., June 18, 1912.



CORYDALIS GLAUCA.

Upon examination the flower was found to be *Corydalis glauca*. The specimens are coarsely illustrated in the accompanying drawing. It is a tuberous plant that blossoms every season in the spring of the year and is worthy of a place in the garden.

Red Spider.—The so-called Red Spider is a diminutive mite, greenish white, with red spots, or sometimes with black spots. It works upon the underside of the leaves, causing them to curl, become yellow and drop off. The presence of this pest indicates that the atmosphere is too dry and hot for the healthy growth of the plants. To get rid of the pest remove and burn the leaves that are badly infected, and dip the denuded plant several times in hot soap suds. The new foliage that comes on will be free from the pest. If a little kerosene oil is mixed with the suds, it will be more effective



Cinnamon Vine.—This vine is perfectly hardy. Although it dies to the ground in autumn, new shoots will appear in the spring. The older vines bear little tubers at the axils of the leaves in autumn. These tubers are not seeds but will develop other vines, and propagation is mostly effected in this way. Strong vines will often grow from twenty to thirty feet high. The flowers are white, in clusters and very sweet, but show only for a few days.

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION.

THE lime-sulphur solution is made as follows: Mix two pounds of powdered sulphur and one pound fresh-slacked lime together, then stir into one gallon of water and boil for one hour. Let the material settle and bottle the clear red liquid for use. When you are ready to spray prepare the spraying liquid by adding one quart of the lime-sulphur solution to six quarts of water, with a few ounces of powdered lime to give color to the foliage—just enough to designate where the spray is used. Spray this upon dormant trees to eradicate scale, aphids and other enemies that lurk about the bark. After the foliage develops, reduce the material to one part lime-sulphur liquid to fifteen parts water, or as strong as the foliage will bear. This will eradicate thrips, hoppers, lice and slugs that work upon Roses and other plants, and should be applied every fortnight during the spring and early summer. To prevent rabbits and mice from barking shrubs and young trees in winter stir in a little more lime and sulphur and apply as a whitewash to the base of the trunk, or spray it upon the bark by using a coarse rose or nozzle. Sprayed upon Flowering Almond and Forsythia early in spring it will prevent birds from eating the buds. This lime-sulphur liquid is the most important of the preparations for overcoming pests, and should come into general use by all gardeners.

Epimedium.—*Epimedium rubrum grandiflorum* is an ornamental, hardy herbaceous perennial, bearing pretty little flowers in various colors. The foliage is rather dense and graceful, and the flowers, though small, are abundantly produced in panicles. The plant is especially desirable for covering an unsightly knoll or rock, or for use as an edging to bolder plants in the background. It is not particularly attractive, but has a peculiar beauty of its own that always calls forth expressions of admiration. It well deserves a place in the perennial garden. It is chiefly propagated by division of the clumps.



EPIMEDIUM.

Non-blooming Geraniums.—A subscriber in Carroll Co., Missouri, has several Geraniums purchased in a greenhouse which have not bloomed. She has kept them over winter and wants to know what to do with them. She should bed them out as soon as danger from frost is past, in a sunny exposure, stirring some bonedust into the surface soil. Do not use Guano water or any fertilizer in which ammonia abounds. Under this treatment the plants should bloom freely during the summer. If they do not they ought to be discarded and free-blooming plants grown instead.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

EUPATORIUM *perfoliatum* is a common plant found in swampy grounds and along streams in the Eastern and Southern States. It is often known under the names of Boneset, Thorough-stem, Ague Weed, Cross Wort and Indian Sage. It grows to the height of from two to three feet, and bears a panicle of feathery white flowers at the summit of each stem, as indicated in the engraving. The specific name, *perfoliatum*, comes from the fact that the leaves are joined at the sides and encircle the stem. The plant, although showy when in bloom, is of no great beauty, and the foliage is exceedingly bitter and rather strong smelling. It is valued chiefly for its medicinal properties, hence the variety of common names. A tea or syrup made from the foliage is considered an excellent remedy for coughs and colds, and being of a bitter character, it is valuable in aiding di-

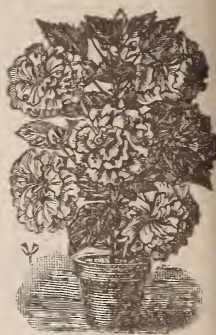
EUPATORIUM.
PERFOLIATUM.

gestion. The bitter element is said to be of the nature of quinine, hence it is a remedy for ague. It also possesses more or less fattening properties, when the tea is made very weak and used in quantities, say four to five pints of it a day. When thus used it should not be stronger than to give a slightly bitter taste to the tea, and should be used when warm, if possible. A very small quantity of it is necessary to produce a bitter taste. The best time to gather and dry the plant is when the blossoms are fully developed. The stems should be tied together and hung up until they are dry, when they may be put away in paper bags for use as needed. The plants are easily started from seeds. This is one of the many herbs that is rarely cultivated because it is found so abundantly in the meadows and along streams. Those who wish to know more of the plant can secure seeds or small plants and grow them in some garden nook to use as needed.

Rubber Plant.—A subscriber from Oil City, Pa., writes that her Rubber Plant is losing its leaves, and she found worms working upon the roots. It would be well for her to take the plant from the pot and wash off the soil, then re-pot in fresh, clean soil, free from the pest. In re-potting, press the soil as firm about the roots as possible, watering well; and keeping in a shady place until it becomes established.

HIBISCUS SINENSIS.

THIS IS an evergreen shrub, bearing large, showy flowers. It likes a rather tenacious but well-drained loam, and if a fertilizer is necessary use bonedust or phosphate, stirring some into the surface soil. Give the plants a sunny window and keep well watered. If attacked by lice, syringe with tobacco tea or dip the plant in soap suds as warm as the hand will bear. Under favorable conditions the plant will bloom well in a window during winter. In spring shift into pots two sizes larger, making the earth firm, and when danger from frost is past, plunge the pots out-doors in a rather sunny situation, where they will grow and bloom during summer, and can be lifted and returned to their winter quarters in autumn, or on the approach of frost.



HIBISCUS SINENSIS.

Van Sion Narcissus.—It is unfortunate that the flowers of this Narcissus have a tendency to turn green. The Holland florists are troubled in this way, and secure their young stock gathered from the mountains of Italy. These bulbs do well for a few years, and when sold by Holland florists will produce yellow flowers, but in a few years are liable to change from yellow to green and yellow. It is evident that the climate has something to do with the color of the flowers. Even the Double Daffodils found in our old gardens show a mixture of green with yellow. It is said that if you mix iron filings and soft coal, the kind blacksmiths use, not charcoal, nor the kind usually burned in stoves, and stir in the soil around the bulbs the flowers will be bright enough yellow or red to satisfy you, but the pure white ones will also tinge.

Crambe cordifolia.—This is a rather coarse-leaved hardy perennial belonging to the Cruciferous family. The leaves are radical, and in spring the plants throw up strong, branching flower stalks, bearing innumerable pure white flowers, as indicated in the little sketch. It is easily grown from seeds, and a seedling will become a strong, blooming plant in three or four years. It delights in a moist, deep soil, and will grow in either sun or shade.



Watsonia.—This is a bulbous plant not unlike the Gladiolus, and should have the same treatment. Set the bulbs out in spring after danger from frost is past, and lift in the fall when frost comes, cut off the tops, and place the bulbs in a dry, cool room during winter.

GERBERA JAMESONII HYBRIDA

GERBERA is the generic name of some beautiful perennial flowers found in Southern Africa, generally known as Transvaal Daisies. *Gerbera Jamesonii* has been in cultivation for several years, and has been somewhat sensational because of its ease of culture and wonderful grace and beauty. The plant has a rosette of handsome, Dandelion-like leaves, leathery in texture, and rich green in color. From these the tall flower stems arise, bearing showy scarlet flowers, four inches across, with narrow ray florets,

will succeed in growing them. Seedlings started in the spring will develop into lovely pot plants, blooming in autumn in the most charming manner, affording unbounded satisfaction and pleasure to the grower. The seeds should not be covered more than one-sixteenth of an inch deep, the soil being light and porous, such as woods earth and sand combined. When large enough, the plants are placed in small pots sunk in a tray of sand to prevent rapid evaporation, and as soon as the roots begin to crowd, shifted into pots a size larger. When thus gradually shifted into four or five inch pots, they will be ready to bloom, and



THE NEW HYBRID, TRANSCAAL DAISY,—GERBERA JAMESONII HYBRIDA.

as indicated in the colored illustration. Another species known as *Gerbera viridifolia*, dwarfier in habit and with smaller flowers, color white flushed with lilac, is also in cultivation, and a florist named Adnet, of Antibes, France, has been crossing these two species, the result being that he has developed a race of hybrids with flowers ranging in color from white to scarlet, exceedingly attractive, and eliciting enthusiastic words of praise from all observers. Plants of this new race are as easily grown as a *Cineraria* or a *Geranium*, requiring about the same treatment. The seeds germinate readily, almost every seed producing a plant, and the plants are so easily cared for that even the novice in gardening

will continue blooming freely for many weeks.

I feel enthusiastic over this new, charming pot plant. It will be found a great acquisition to our list of choice window flowers, and its ease of culture will recommend it to all window gardeners. The seeds are inexpensive, and often one packet of seeds will produce flowers enough for the window garden, if successfully treated. The colored illustration gives some idea of the charming grace and beauty of the flowers, and if it will call the special attention of flower-lovers to the superior merits of this new African Daisy, it will fulfill its mission. This new flower will not prove disappointing, and those who try it, will feel thankful that their attention was called to it.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Begonia Disease.—Mr. Park: I have two Begonias that lose their leaves as soon as the new ones develop. The leaves dry at the edge, turn brown, and fall off. How shall I treat them?—Mrs. K., Wabash Co., Ill., March 12, 1913.

Ans.—The leaves received are affected by a fungus. Remove and burn all the affected parts, and at the same time dust with lime and sulphur, also stir some of the material into the surface soil.

For Shade.—Mr. Park: Kindly tell me what will bloom at the southwest corner of a house. I have tried a number of plants, but none of them bloom. It is very shady.—Mrs. Fred Myers, Mercer Co., Pa., Feb. 18, 1913.

Ans.—Plant a group of Hydrangeas. *Hydrangea paniculata* at the rear and *Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora* at the front. Among these set a few plants of *Lily of the Valley*. The *Lily of the Valley* will grow and bloom in the spring and cover the ground. The *Hydrangeas* will bloom throughout the summer and autumn. They should be pruned back every spring in order to keep them in good condition, and capable of producing the finest panicles of bloom.

Foxglove.—Mr. Park: I have had a bed of Foxglove plants. How can I keep them over winter? They die every year, and I have to buy new ones.—Mrs. M. F. Harris, Grafton Co., N. H., Sept. 26, 1912.

Ans.—The seeds of Foxglove should be sown where they are to bloom and thinned out until the plants are six or eight inches apart in rows. The bed should be well drained and the plants well established before winter. About Christmas, place some brush devoid of leaves over the bed, or place an open board frame around the bed to ward off severe winds. As a rule this will be sufficient protection. Avoid a dense covering, as it will cause the plants to decay.

Bonemeal.—Mr. Park: How much bonemeal should I use in a row of Sweet Peas, fifty feet long, the soil being dry clay? Also, should I use phosphate with the bonemeal in the same trenches? I have used ashes combined with phosphate with good results.—Mrs. Rosa Wheeler, Androscoggin Co., Maine.

Ans.—A quart of bonemeal should be enough to use in a trench fifty feet long. It is better to use too small an amount than too much, as the bonemeal sometimes contains acids which are more or less injurious. If phosphate is used with bonemeal, combine in equal parts, using a pint of each. After applying stir the soil, so as to incorporate the fertilizer with it. This will insure freedom from any deleterious effects which might result from applying too much in one place.

Palm.—Mr. Park: My Palm is five years old and has three leaves, but they turn black from the ends to almost the middle. It has good drainage and grows nicely, but before the leaf is fully grown it starts to turn black. We have it in a six-inch pot.—Mrs. Isaac Bowser, York Co., Pa., March 19, 1913.

Ans.—Re-pot your Palm in a seven-inch pot, using charcoal for drainage. Use a compost made up of rotted sods, woods earth and sand, pressing it firmly about the roots, thoroughly watering, and keeping in a shady place until the plant becomes established. Remove the

decayed parts and dead leaves, or such leaves as are unsightly, and encourage new growth. As soon as the weather becomes warm set the plant on an east porch, or where it will be shaded during the heat of the day and protected from the west winds. To prevent the soil from drying out, set the pot in a larger pot, with some Sphagnum Moss between, and place Sphagnum Moss over the soil. Water only when the soil is rather dry. Thus treated, by autumn your plant will have several fully developed leaves without the defect complained of.

Rose Enemies.—Mr. Park: Last spring my Roses were troubled with a green insect which collected along the stems and ate the buds. How shall I get rid of them?—Mrs. Alex. Steinbeck, Chariton Co., Mo., February, 1913.

Ans.—Spray the plants before the foliage appears with lime and sulphur solution, using one part sulphur to seven parts water. After the foliage develops, spray with the same solution, making it one part to fifteen parts water, and continue spraying with this solution once every fortnight until the Roses are through blooming. To grow Roses it is almost necessary to spray with lime and sulphur solution, as it is the best all-around material to use. It is an antidote for green fly, leaf hoppers, thrips, slugs, scale and nearly all Rose pests. A beetle sometimes eats the flowers. To overcome this pest, spray several times with arsenate of lead, one ounce to five gallons of water.

Night-Blooming Cereus.—Kindly give treatment for a Night-blooming Cereus to make it bloom. I have one several years old that shows buds every year, but when they are an inch long they dry up and fall off. It only matured its blossoms once.—Mrs. J. W. Smith, Hardin Co., Ky., March 7, 1913.

Ans.—Re-pot your Cactus in a pot two sizes larger than the one it now occupies, using sand and fibrous loam, making it firm. See that the drainage is good. When summer comes sink the pot in a bed fully exposed to the sun, and water only when the weather is very dry. In autumn withhold water entirely to promote the formation of buds. When the buds appear, apply water moderately, but do not keep the soil wet. Upon the approach of frost lift the pot and place it in a larger one, to prevent the action of the sun upon the roots, and water as needed. Your plant will then shortly develop its flowers.

Wax Plant.—Mr. Park: I have a Wax vine. It has thick, dark green leaves and grows freely. I have had it a year and three months, but it does not bloom. Will it bloom this year, and how shall I treat it?—Mrs. J. E. Simmons, Hinds Co., Miss., March 9, 1913.

Ans.—A Wax plant should be grown in a sandy soil with charcoal drainage, a layer of Sphagnum Moss being placed over the charcoal to prevent the soil from obstructing the drainage. Do not re-pot often, but keep the plant in a rather cramped condition, the roots being more or less crowded. If a fertilizer is necessary use bonedust or phosphate. If the plants are grown in large pots of rich soil they will make a liberal growth, but it is at the expense of the bloom. A vigorous growing vine will rarely produce flowers.

ROSES IN CALIFORNIA.

MR. EDITOR:

I HAVE taken your Magazine for several years, and enjoyed it very much. I am a young man, and live here with my folks. We have a home on a city lot 40 feet by 106 feet, so you see I do not have much room for a garden. I do most of the gardening and take great pleasure in growing flowers. Our back yard consists of a space about 40 feet by 45 feet. This space is entirely filled with Rose plants and many other fine things, but Roses are my hobby. In our back yard we have close to five hundred plants of Roses, mostly pretty well crowded. But as they are well fertilized and well pruned each winter, they usually do very well. We also have over seventy-five large plants in front of our house, as a border with our lawn. In the blooming season, in early May, it is nothing unusual for people to stop, admire them, and inquire as to the varieties. In all, we have over one hundred and twenty varieties, mostly Hybrid Teas.

Each year, after the blooming season, I tear out all varieties that have not done as well as other ones of similar color and form. By so doing I have only the very best sorts. I have found in Rose growing that three things are positively essential to get maximum yields of flowers. First, we must fertilize; second, we must spray; and third, we must prune. I could write several pages on the importance of pruning Roses. I have explained to people my methods of pruning, but they are always so afraid they will injure their plants by cutting them back a little. Mr. Park, I wish you could impress upon growers the importance of pruning. How can they expect to get fine flowers, when they leave the plant with an enormous quantity of inactive wood? The flowers come from the new wood, and to produce new wood we must cut back the old canes. Some people claim that to cut the flowers with long stems is enough; but I have found that method to be a

very poor one. In this section I prune in late December or early January, which is just before the buds break. By the blooming season the plants are covered with beautiful new growths, which soon develop into magnificent flowers. In pruning I always cut back one third of the previous season's wood, leaving only three or four canes to the very largest plants, with all small wood and inter-crossing branches cut out. I spray my Roses with bordeaux mixture to keep down the mildew, and fertilize with barnyard manure. There are so many Roses that do well here that I can pick no favorites. But Frau Karl Druschki

makes the finest showing of any. By disbudding all but the terminal buds on the shoots I have produced some matchless blooms.

I have great success in rooting Rose cuttings. In December, after the first rain, I set in my cuttings rather closely together, and leave them there for a whole year before transplanting. I take cuttings from the ripened wood, making the cuttings about six inches long, as I find more root at that length than a longer one. In cutting, I cut the slips at an angle, with a very sharp knife. The knife must be exceedingly sharp to get a good cutting. The best results can be had by using



HYBRID TEA ROSE.

ing a propagating knife honed to razor blade keenness. I set the cuttings out in the garden in a moderately shady spot and I usually succeed in rooting about 70 per cent. of the planting, which is a good average. I have sold many of my plants when they got to a good size, as people were glad to get them when they saw what fine flowers they produced. The past season was a very dry one in this State, but the flowers came out grandly. The present season seems to indicate another dry year, but we hope for the best, as our entire supply of rain for the whole year must fall in a few short months. Perhaps, however, the weather is no more uncertain in this than in the other States.

F. C. McKinnie.

Alameda Co., Calif., March 15, 1913.

GOMPHRENA.

LAST YEAR we had splendid success with *Gomphrena globosa* or German Clover. The seeds were sown in an old tub in the yard, in rich soil, and the plants became a beautiful mass of bloom, the admiration of all who saw them. The flowers were cut and dried, and are now as pretty as when on the stem all summer.

Edna B. McGeehan.

Columbiana Co., Ohio,
Feb. 19, 1913.

[Note.—*Gomphrena* or German Clover makes an attractive bed upon the lawn, and requires but little care. The dwarf and compact varieties are preferable for this.

The plants should be set about five inches apart, the purple being used in the center, and the white as a border. If preferred the border can be made of *Gypsophila muralis*, which is a delicate, handsome edging plant, usually classed with Everlastings. Remove the cotton from around the seeds before sowing, in order to promote prompt germination. The earlier the plants are started the sooner you will have a display of flowers.—Ed.]



Care of Dahlias.—I think I must tell the flower friends how I care for my Dahlias in the fall. As soon as the stalks are frozen down, I dig them up carefully, cut off the stalks pretty close, then carry into the woodshed, where there is plenty of air and sunshine, and let them stay there until I am sure they are dried. Do not handle them roughly, to bruise or rattle the soil out, but lay the bunches in crates or boxes, and



CLUMP OF DAHLIA ROOTS.

keep in a frost-proof room, where they get a little heat. In the spring I separate them and set the toes or tubers in soil, and have them well started when the weather will permit planting. Mine grew where the drain from the kitchen sink soaked in, on the east side of the house, and such masses of large blooms! The bushes were grand. I do not think they can be kept in the cellar. They mold and soon decay.

A Flower Friend.

Wheelerville, Pa., Mar. 12, 1913.

Experience with Asters.—My Asters have been very pretty this summer. I had often tried Asters before, but without success, and I lay it to letting the ground get too dry from lack of keeping the ground stirred at the right time. Their roots are so near the top of the ground that unless the moisture is kept up near the surface they dry out and die.

Mrs. M. Rugg.

Prentiss Co., Miss., Nov. 15, 1912.

ABOUT EASTER LILIES.

ALADY in Utah inquires through the little Magazine about Easter Lilies, in which she is especially interested. I will say that in South Carolina this Lily grows to perfection. When visiting there some time ago a servant of the family went out on Easter morning and brought in a splendid specimen of an Easter Lily, with its charming color and rich fragrance, the petals gracefully turned back. I put the gorgeous big flower and stem in a long envelope box, and sent it by mail to a friend in New York, who received it in perfect condition, and was delighted with its beauty. It is, indeed, a flower well worthy to be interested in.

W. G. Black.

New York, March 18, 1913.

[Note.—To grow in pots the larger bulbs should be obtained in September or October and potted in seven-inch pots, placing the bulb two inches below the surface. Water and keep in a dark closet till well rooted, then bring to the plant window. The flowers will open about five months after potted. Keep the atmosphere moist to prevent the buds from blasting.—Ed.]

Chinese Lilies.—At Christmas time I received by mail among other things, some Chinese Lily bulbs. While in California last winter a friend gave me a fancy Chinese dish to grow these bulbs in. We immediately placed the bulbs in water, and in a short time had an ornament "fit for a king." I have grown the Chinese Lilies for years, but never had bulbs respond so quickly as did these. The foliage was especially rank and green, and the stems crowned with flowers, were unusually large and beautiful. During the winter days they gave us much pleasure, and filled our rooms with perfume. By drying the bulbs carefully, and in the spring placing them in a warm sheltered place in the border, I have secured blossoms from them in the open a year or two after planting.

Chautauqua Co., N.Y. Ella F. Flanders.

Asters.—We have an Aster bed that is just lovely now. The plants are about eighteen inches high, and are shaped like a little tree; each branch has a cluster of flowers—all colors. The seed was sown in boxes in February and transplanted the first of April. We find that we have the best success with Asters planted on the east side of the house. We give the bed a good soaking once a week with soapsuds, for the lye in the soap is death to the Aster beetle.

H. P. P.

Sherman, Tex., Nov. 12, 1912.

Lavatera trimestris.—I want to tell the floral friends to be sure to try a packet of seeds of *Lavatera trimestris*. The flowers are of such lovely white and pink colors, and are produced so early and so long, and are fine for cut flowers, keeping a week in a vase if the water is changed every day. Plants began to bloom early in July, and are in bloom yet, Thanksgiving Day.

Mrs. M. Neis.

Linn Co., Oreg., Nov. 28, 1912.

AMARYLLIS.

SOME FLORAL writer once said that the life of the Amaryllis grower was full of a series of delightful surprises. To this another one retorted, that it was also full of surprises that were very far from being delightful, quite another kind in fact,—both of which are very true. The first jolt one gets is the high price of the bulbs. If you try to purchase any of the choice named varieties, one, two, three, or even eight and ten dollars a piece, is asked by dealers. Another surprise may await you. If trusting to someone's advice, you confidently put your precious pots of Amaryllis bulbs in the cellar, leaving them unlooked after and until February; when you go down after them, instead of the bud-stalks pushing up vigorously, which you are told you may expect, you find a worthless, rotten mess. This has been my sad and bitter lesson. But never again do I tempt Providence in this way. The warm, dry, pantry shelf is none too good for my precious Amaryllis pots, and I keep my eye on them, too. Seven big Ismene bulbs and a large pot of Vallota purpurea have I lost. I do not say it is impossible to keep these in a cellar. In fact, I know one woman who does it successfully. But there are all kinds of cellars—and mine is no bulb keeper.

A good, healthy Amaryllis bulb is verily almost human,—it is so downright cranky. Do your very level best—give it alternate rest and growth periods according to Hoyle, keep it warm and dry, and it will surely surprise you—by its luxuriant leaf growth, and not one sign of a bloom. On the other hand, sometimes entirely out of season, when you least

expect it, up pops a big fat bud, which grows like Jonah's Gourd, and before you deem it possible, there are your gorgeous red lilies, and you immediately forget and forgive all its past years of barrenness, and vow to have every kind ever listed, be the price what it may.

Before me as I write is a half-gallon jar containing two bulbs of A. Johnsoni, as big as my fist. They were given me last November by a dear old lady. I could just crowd them into the jar. She divided hers in the middle, and I did not disturb the roots any. It had bloomed in mid-summer. It now has eight big leaves,

over two feet long, and six lovely lilies, dark crimson striped with white, and two are faded and gone, and this has all grown inside of a month. It has a window to itself, and fills it. In another window is a pot somewhat larger, containing eight big bulbs of this same Amaryllis, which have not bloomed for three years. They were given me last summer by their thoroughly disgusted owner. They are just commencing to grow, and I hope they will bloom.

I have been growing Am-

aryllis for thirty years with very indifferent success, due to my ignorance, and am just beginning to have any success. One lesson I have learned thoroughly—you cannot grow Amaryllis of any kind in tin. I have thought I could, and tried in vain, and after awhile the bulbs would grow smaller and finally disappear. At last it dawned on me that the roots were red and rotten and rusty. So I got pots and put all my remaining bulbs in, and since then I have had no more trouble. My collection now numbers some twenty varieties, and I am hoping for some fine blooms this spring. To me they are perfectly fascinating—more so than any other flower that grows.

Ballston Lake, N. Y. Mrs. E. Murray.



AIGBERTH AMARYLLIS IN BLOOM.

SUCCESS WITH COLEUS.

AS I VERY seldom see anything in the Magazine about Coleus I will write a few lines telling the readers about mine. I have great success raising Coleus. The plants are easily grown. Early in August I plant small cuttings, which grow very fast, and when it is time to take them in the house they are of a nice size. They need a warm place, but do not require much sun. I have



SOME VARIETIES OF COLEUS.

them in a northwest window. I have fifteen different kinds of Coleus, and their foliage is beautiful. Last summer I had a whole bed of them planted along the south side of our house, and they made a grand show. I expect to have a much prettier bed this summer than I had last year. I love to raise all kinds of flowers, but Coleus is my favorite, as I have more success with them than with any other kind.

Arlie Z. Morrell.

Adams Co., Pa., Feb. 20, 1913.

Anchusa Capensis.—From a packet of Anchusa seeds I raised a bed of these lovely hardy perennials. If sown early, the plants bloom the first season. They grow freely in a shady situation. It is often called "The Heavenly Blue Flower," as the flowers are of the rarest and most lovely shades of blue. The plants bloom throughout the entire summer. The flowers are similar to the Forget-me-not, only larger, and they are much finer for cut flowers. No garden is complete without this desirable perennial.



Lena C. Ahlers.

Henderson Co., Ill., Nov. 28, 1912.

Bird of Paradise.—I raised some plants of Bird of Paradise, catalogued as Poinciana pulcherrima. The seeds took over a month to germinate. I transplanted one to a six-inch pot. It is now 18 inches high, and as pretty as a Fern. I am hoping for flowers as soon as old enough.

Brevard Co., Fla., Oct. 13, 1912.

GLADIOLUS IN NEBRASKA.

I TOOK A LOT of Gladiolus bulbs with me last spring to our western home in Keith County, Nebraska, and I never had such fine ones as I raised there, although they were not fertilized. Some of them grew almost as high as my head and produced three or four spikes of bloom. They were a mixture, and from white through all the delicate shades of pink and red, and some striped and blotched, while others were dark, velvety red, the reds being the tall ones. I took long spikes of the white and delicate pinks tied with wide white ribbon to place on the casket of a lady who had enjoyed my Sweet Peas so much while sick, for she went West too late to recover, and when the autumn came she faded with the summer flowers and left us. But it is a consolation to be able to help in these last sad rites, that sooner or later must be done for all of us, and the Gladiolus blooms, in their delicate shades, are very nice for this purpose.



GLADIOLUS.

Mrs. Addie Myers.

Murray, Iowa, Jan. 23 1913.

Datura Wrightii.—Once in exchanging I received some seeds of Datura Wrightii, or Trumpet Flower. The seeds were planted in the open garden and the plants thinned out. The size of the plants was amazing to grow so soon from such small, thin seeds. The soil was poor and inclined to bake, not an ideal soil for flowers, but there was plenty of sunshine. The plants grew nearly a yard across, smothering smaller plants near them. The blossoms were great trumpets of silvery white, the tube often five or more inches long, and the open flower as many across. They opened in the evening, and remained open until some time the next forenoon, longer, if cloudy; but they always turned lavender in color when they had been open ten or twelve hours. If cut and brought into the house they stayed open rather longer but turned lavender just the same. The plant is a near relative of the common "Jimson Weed," but not so coarse.

Helena L. Todd.

Westchester Co., N. Y., Nov. 17, 1912.

Pansies.—I succeed best by planting my Pansy seeds in a shallow box in the house about the middle of March, then transplanting to the north side of the house or some other shaded place, keeping the ground moist but not wet, till they are well rooted. In the fall, when the ground commences to freeze, cover either with fine brush or with a framework of boards and a very light covering of straw, and they will sometimes bloom nearly all winter.

Newaygo Co., Mich.

J. E. P.

THINGS I CANNOT DO.

FOR YEARS I have been telling people through the columns of this dear little Magazine of what I can do. Now, it is only fair to tell the other side of the story. A floral writer, Sister Gracious, many years ago said "No one ever sees or hears of my failures, for I chuck 'em into the manure pile, and never tell." But I think it is some times encouraging to know of other people's failures, and perhaps I may get some outside information that will help me. If so, I shall be very glad.

First—come Calla Lilies. I never grew a decent one in my life, and I have tried, oh! so hard, for thirty years to do so. I presume I have begged and bought, and finally managed to kill over fifty fine bulbs in that time. I have had them from the extreme north, south, east and west. But all to no purpose. I firmly believe I am dead poison to one of them. It is not that I don't do enough. I sometimes think I do too much, altho I have tried neglect with the same result. Now, if I wanted to, I could write a most instructive article on Calla culture. I know just when and how to pot them, what sized pot to use, how much drainage, what soil, just how much muck and old cow manure to use, to water copiously with warm water, sort tea, liquid manure,—to rest in summer time and so on—to the bitter end; but I could not grow one—not to save my life. At present I am the owner (not proud and happy either) of three big pots, containing 15 large bulbs. Two of these potfuls are down cellar in disgrace, having been fired down there in utter disgust. The other one is going to follow in a few days, as its few leaves are turning yellow one by one. And I love them so dearly that I just go wild over a nice one. And every year I get a fresh grip and start over. A friend once gave me a perfectly enormous one celebrated for its beauty. It stood four feet tall and had eight and ten flowers on at once. She said "This can't help growing and doing well for you." But in just two years it was as dead as a door-nail, and it never had a flower after I got possession of it. I knew I could finish it, and I did. A niece said to me last week, "Aunt Lou, can I have one of those poor Callas you sent down cellar? Mine is frozen." I considered the matter, remembered her Calla as I saw it last winter in an old tin pail, jammed into one side in a crowded window in a red-hot room, full of yellow leaves, dry as a bone, with five great white lilies on it, and I said savagely, "Yes, you can, but if I ever come up there and find a flower on it, I will smash it!" and I would, too.

Tuberous Begonias and Gloxinias are among my failures, too. Now, why? The first year I grew them they were grand—magnificent, and I knew absolutely nothing of their needs or nature. Now, I know all about them, and could write pages, but my success is very indifferent. I can start them beautifully, but after a while they don't do well. The leaves

dry up, and the flowers are few and inferior. Gloxinias last year looked grand—early. I had a window full in the sitting-room, and I kept them indoors, as we are on a hill and the wind is very strong for them. They bloomed once and then stopped and stood still. When I read of plants containing 15 to 20 flowers on at once, I say under my breath "I don't believe it!" It is no fault of the bulbs. I buy them from different dealers, the best kinds and colors—all are the same. For one thing, our seasons here are dry lately, so perhaps the climatic influence is to blame. I keep on trying, and have some now tucked away in flannel, damp and warm, sprouting.

Sweet Peas, also, are an absolute failure. One year I spent \$1.00 for seeds, of the best Spencer varieties, and did not have one bloom! Of course it was a very dry season, and the cunning little yellow ducklings ate them off twice! But if it had not been that it would have been something else. Sometimes I do succeed in making them grow, but they never blossom. So I don't even try any more.

Sunnycrest Farm, Mrs. E. B. Murray.

Ballston Lake, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1913.

Zinnia.—If I could have but one annual I would invariably choose the Zinnia. Little and big, single and double, they grow so easily and yield so much pleasure for the care they require. I have had some large ones that were as royal in appearance as any Dahlia. I have a bush now that is growing and blooming near the Helen Gould Rose, and when you are a few feet away you cannot tell the Rose from the Zinnia. A large-flowered Zinnia



ZINNIA.

I have now in bloom has twisted petals and looks like a Cactus Dahlia. In this climate new plants spring up from the seeds that drop. Plants I have in bloom now are volunteer seedlings from the plants that bloomed in the spring. In this way I have a constant supply of blooming plants the entire season.

Mrs. H. C. Gordon.

Dewitt Co., Tex., Oct. 8, 1912.

Petunias in Oklahoma.—I plant my Petunias in trenches. These are made with a spade, the soil thrown out to the depth of three or four inches, one foot wide and in length about twelve feet. In these trenches I set the plants carefully and water thoroughly morning and evening. I place brush over them for shade, and the plants soon grow through the brush, and cover it completely, growing from two to three feet high, and full of bloom. They continue blooming all summer and are still in bloom after several frosts and freezes. They are the hardy Bedding Petunias, show a great variety of colors and variegations and are as sweet as Pinks.

Grant Co., Okla., Nov. 18, 1912. L. V.

PRIMROSES FROM SEEDS.

AMONG the many satisfactory plants and seeds I have tried, none have given me more satisfaction than some Chinese Primroses grown from seeds. I followed the cultural directions accompanying the seeds, to the letter, and was rewarded with a fine collection of plants. At this writing



CHINESE PRIMROSE.

(February) one plant that has been in bloom for weeks has now twenty-six blossoms on, besides many buds. It is of a beautiful cerise pink shade, and has been greatly admired. Primroses are the most satisfactory winter bloomers I have ever grown. Blooming without sunshine in the cool north windows, they give me a great deal of pleasure.

Mrs. Ella F. Flanders.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1913.

Cannas from Seeds.—I wish the sisters could have seen the Cannas I grew from seeds two years ago. I scalded the seeds and planted them on the first of April. The plants were soon up, and grew thriftily. They got only the morning sun. I find the climate here is too hot in the open sun. They surely were fine. The colors were dark red with yellow spots, yellow with red spots, plain yellow and plain red, while others had white spots. I had also several shades of red. The yellow flowers were the largest. In autumn I lift the plants and place in boxes or pans, leaving all the soil on that I can. I keep them in a frost-proof place during winter, sprinkling once in a while to prevent drying out. I never lost any when kept in this way.

L. V.

Grant Co., Okla., Nov. 18, 1912.

Climbing Nasturtiums.—For many years I have had excellent success with climbing Nasturtiums. In this climate (western New York) I do not plant until the ground is warm and in fine condition. Then they grow rapidly and are loaded with flowers from July until frost. I plant on the east side of the house and give string support early, keeping the blooms picked off.

Mrs. G. H. Strait.

Allegany Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1912.

VINING A ROOT.



ONE DAY last July, some time after my Wistaria had lost its last purple raceme, I was digging around the roots of the vine to lighten and liven up the soil a bit, so as to encourage the putting forth of a few late fall bunches of amethyst. My sharp-pointed stick, for I was not using a garden tool, strayed out into the grass around the vine, and going a little deeper than usual, I struck against one of the long, straggling roots that had come up nearer the surface than some of the others. The root was as large around as one's third finger. I gave it an experimental tug, and it came up on each side of the raised loop, exposing about a foot of living vine feeder. Still experimentally, I cut off this exposed portion, thinking the vine could well afford to be deprived of one of its sources of nourishment; and I buried this cut-off piece of root in another part of my garden, leaving the end nearest the vine itself exposed just about an inch. I watched and waited, meantime, watering the root well.

In about three weeks four tiny green protuberances, almost like grass-colored warts, came up around the part of the root exposed to the air. One of the four kept on growing until leaves began to unfold, and a miniature Wistaria vine, about six inches high, had taken its place in my garden. I had *vined* a root! One often hears of rooting vines. I myself, have had a rather large experience along that line; but, although the practice may be quite prevalent and common-place, I had never before heard of *vining* a root.

Ralph Kent Buckland.

Freemont, O., Feb. 24, 1913.

Perilla for Beds.—Some years ago, when foliage plants were the rage, I became



PERILLA.

acquainted with *Perilla nankinensis*, and found it would make a very showy bed with little trouble or expense. The foliage is often described as brown, but there is a tint of red or purple in it, that shows especially in the sunshine. A bed of this plant edged with Golden Feverfew or *Matricaria* is very showy and effective, and the plants of both are easily raised from seeds.

Helena L. Todd.

Westchester Co., N. Y.

Pink Balsams.—Last spring I purchased and sowed a packet of Double Pink-flowered Balsams. When large enough the plants were set in a row in front of a row of pink and white Dahlias, then I sowed a row of white Sweet Alyssum in front of the Balsams. The Balsams were double, and of a beautiful pink color. They do well in poor soil, but are much finer grown where the soil is rich.

Mrs. H. V. Heinrick.

Seneca Co., O., Nov. 7, 1912.

CALENDULA.

CALENDULA, the Pot Marigold of our ancestors, has broad, entire, light green leaves, and brightens up the garden after the frost has laid most of the plants low. It is the first flower I remember cultivating, is of easiest culture, and will grow in any soil. The plants prefer sunshine, but will



CALENDULA.

grow in partial shade. It transplants easily, and is just the flower for the children's garden, as it will submit to being dug up and replanted. It will withstand drouth and neglect, and still furnish quantities of golden blossoms. If you forget to save seeds there will probably be volunteers enough to fill your bed.

Westchester Co., N. Y. Lena L. Todd.

Nasturtiums.—These are with me a standby always to be depended upon. I grow the plants altogether in porch boxes and think that nothing could make a cleaner, prettier vine, with so many bright, spicy flowers. After some of the plants come into bloom, I sow more seeds, so as to have a succession. I have grown in like manner the dwarf and the variegated-leaved kinds, but I like the tall plain-leaved ones best, as they bloom so much more freely and for a longer period. I find one color in a box most effective for trailing over the edges, with other kinds of flowers of like or harmonizing colors in the same box.

Mrs. A. M. Shaw.

Orange Co., Cal., Nov. 21, 1912.

Asters.—I always buy mixed packages of seeds, for I have so many different kinds from them. One year I got a mixed package of Asters, and sowed them in a box. When the plants bloomed the flowers were of every color I ever saw. I transplanted them to large boxes of rich soil, three or four plants in a box, and kept them watered. The flowers looked like large Chrysanthemums of different varieties and colors.

Georgia.

Curryville, Ga., Nov. 12, 1912.

CALCEOLARIAS FROM SEEDS.

CALCEOLARIAS are especial favorites with me, and I have often wondered why they are not generally grown. I received a packet of seeds last spring and obtained a large number of fine thrifty plants. So thickly did they come up it would seem every seed must have grown. They are quite small and delicate at first, and care must be exercised in watering them that water does not remain long on the foliage, as they damp off easily. After acquiring four or six leaves they grow rapidly. They are such charming late winter and spring bloomers, with their beautiful punch-like flowers, produced in wonderful profusion. Floral friends, try them.



CALCEOLARIA PLANT.

Mrs. Ella F. Flanders.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1913.

Egg Plants.—These are valuable as ornamental plants as well as for their edible fruits. They are catalogued among flowers as *Solanum Melongena*. The flowers are purplish blue, and the fruits vary in size and color, and in time of fruiting. Some varieties have white, egg-like fruits; others are long and slim, and purple in color; still others are scarlet, or striped or black. Some are large and globular, and ripen late, while others are early and of various shapes. All are valuable for cooking. The plants are oriental-looking, and quite productive.

M. M. F. G.

Cameron, Mo., Nov. 14, 1912.

Verbenas.—I have in my garden some Verbenas grown from seeds. They have been blooming all summer and are still green and growing, December 17th, after having withstood a light fall of snow in November. As they re-seed themselves they are scarcely any trouble. If you want something pretty and fragrant all summer plant Verbenas.

Nannie Bulman.

Spartanburg Co., S. C., Dec. 17, 1912.

Bellis Perennis.—I have had good success with the Double Daisy, *Bellis Perennis*. The plants are easily raised from seeds, and bear transplanting well, even when in full bloom. With a little protection they grow year after year, and are among the first flowers to greet you in the spring.

Mrs. E. Danielson.

Rosseau Co., Minn., Nov. 29, 1912.

FLORAL POETRY.

THE SPRING STORM DAYS.

Ah, me! how the days are passing!
The winter days are gone,
And over the hills and the valleys,
The summer is coming on;
There are Violets down in the meadow,
There are Dandelions over the hill,
And spring is in all the breezes;
Be still, sad heart, be still.

There are Cowslips out in the meadow,
Where the water, inches deep,
Enhances the gold of the blossom,
And our way we cannot keep,
Till we stand foot-deep mid the blossoms,
And gather the precious gold,
And fancy again we are children,
A-straying there as of old.

Then put away your worries,
Oh, ye of little faith,
With the work comes the joy of the doing,
And after—the Master saith,
Like the blossoms out on the hillside,
We shall know, what we cannot see,
For the hand that guardeth the blossoms
It leadeth you and me.

Monroe Co., Wis. Nellie Fiske Hackett.

NATURE'S COMFORTERS.

When our hearts are sad and weary,
And we dread each lonely hour,
How many heart-sick people
Find comfort in a flower.

When the day is dark and gloomy,
And everything goes wrong,
Just work among your flowers
And sing a cheerful song.

Anger, envy, spite and hatred
Surely cannot linger long,
In a home that's filled with flowers,
And resounds with cheerful song.

Teach the little children early
That God gave us these bright flowers,
As he gave us birds and sunshine,
To brighten all our hours.

Mrs. Arthur Love.
Gt. Barrington, Mass., Feb. 27, 1913.

SPRING.

We welcome thee, sweet, joyful spring,
Your smiles are really winning;
And leaves and grass and murm'ring brooks
All welcome your beginning.
E'en skies o'erhead return your smiles,
And the sun grows daily warmer;
As he comes to see us day by day,
And stays a little longer.

The birds return from southern climes,
Where they have spent the winter,
And warble notes of sweetest songs
While in the trees they twitter;
When spring is fairly ushered in
The butterfly will hover,
And buds of many a bush will bloom
While fields are red with clover.

St. Louis. Albert E. Vassar.

MOTHER'S FLOWERS.

O, those summer mornings early,
When the joyous Robins sang,
And the Morning Glories from the porch
Their fairy trumpets swung;
White and purple, pink and azure,
Haunted by the roving bee,—
Just to see the Morning Glories,
Brings my mother back to me.

She loved the Johnny-jump-up,
With his honest heart of gold,
And the bursting pink, whose calyx green
Can scarce its petals hold;
And the tall Madonna Lilies,
Like white-robed saints a-row,
How well my mother loved them
In the days of long ago!

I think, of all the Roses,
The one she liked the best
Was the quaint, flat, fragrant Hundred-leaf;
She wore it on her breast.
She loved the shy Nigella,
Like blue eyes seen through tears;
The Foxglove with its spotted bells.
Oh! many are the years

Since mother left her garden
For other hands to tend,
But the memory of her flowers
Will last till life shall end.
Sometimes the sunset gates swing wide,
And almost I can see
Where, 'mid the flowers of Paradise,
My mother waits for me.

Mason, Mich., Feb. 28, 1913. Ida M. B. Kerns

LONESOME.

Sweetheart, I'm troubled with heartache each day,
Because, dear heart, from you I'm away;
Altho' I'm weary with useless regret,
For the world, dear heart, I would not forget.

I sit and dream the long days away,
Because I want you and need you each day;
Oft in reverie I dream for awhile,
Basking again in the beam of your smile.

It is cruel, my love, that I have to go,
Just at the moment when I love you so;
'Tis a fond embrace—goodbye, and a kiss,
These are mere trifles, 'tis you that I miss.

But when, dear heart, to you I oft come,
Then your dear eyes grow alight like the dawn;
Whenever I'm near you my heart is so glad,
But when I'm away 'tis then I am sad.

Come, dear smile, lie close in my arms,
There never was maiden with such wonderful
charms;

I love you—I need you—I want you, and say,
How can I ever from you stay away?

Phenix, Mo., Feb. 27, 1913. Chester D. Rowton.

WHICH WAY.

Which way dwells the one I seek,
Slender face or rounded cheek?
Just below the hill we met,
Where the Maytime dews are wet
On the purple Violet.
There I asked the way to go,
Heard her answer, soft and low.
Be she dark, or be she fair—
Sunny locks, or raven hair,
Know I not; but this I know,
That her voice is sweet and low;
And her form of lissom grace,
Though her mantle hid her face.
Tell which way the roof-tree lies
That o'ershades her tender eyes—
Though but this, but this I know:
That her voice is sweet and low.

Cayuga Co., N. Y. Cora A. Matson Dulson.

THE HOME OF A BOTANIST.

Uncertain April's reign was o'er
And beauteous May drew near her ending,
When summer's warmth and throbbing life
With all the charms of spring were blending;
When earth, and air, and sky their wealth
As wanton prodigals were spending,

I sought her home 'mid sheltering trees;
Near by a gentle streamlet glided,
Where, on the borders of our town
My flower-loving friend resided.
About the lawn my steps she led,
And thus to me her joys confided:

"See the *Tilia Americana*,
Of our humble home the pride,
Creamy, bracted, cymous clusters,
Fragrant boughs are flinging wide
To the busy humming bees,
As she stands our gate beside.

"At her foot a lovely flower,
Treasure of my childhood's days,
Claytonia Virginica,
All untold in poet's lays;
But its English name, *Spring Beauty*,
Telleth all its meed of praise.



SPRING BEAUTY.

"First, *Mertensia Virginica*,
While deep in shadows of our tree,
Feathery-fronded *Asplenium*,
Felix femina. We see
Aster cordifolius greenness
Ere its autumn blooming be.

"*Sanguinaria Canadensis*
From its wrapping of brown mold,
Snowy beauty early peeping,
Root of blood and heart of gold!
Dicentra cucullaria,
Wondrous from thy beauteous fold!

"Three *Viola* sisters greet us:
Cucullata's modest grace,
Rotundifolia's lip of jet
Adorns her yellow shining face.
And *Odorata*'s fragrant wreath
Calls us to her hiding place.

"In our borders greenly growing
Many plants from other lands;
Passiflora incarnata
In a purple robe she stands,
Nails and crown of thorn she beareth,
Trellis holds with clasping hands.

"*Althea rosea*, white to crimson,
Standing in a gorgeous flank,
Lathyrus odoratus climbing
Pink and white a perfumed rank;
Near them *Rosa Damascena*,
Spreading o'er a grassy bank.

"*Eschscholtzia Californica*
In her natal glory glows,
Doffs her curious cap-like calyx
'Mong her gray-green foliage throws;
Chrysanthemum parthenoides
By her stands, her robe like snow.

"*Myosotis*, blue *palustris*,
Bids us think of those afar;
Twining *Quamoclit vulgaris*,
Dainty leaf and flower like star!
Oh! they make me think of Heaven,
Where no sin our lives shall mar."

There we'll speak the tongue of angels,
Not of England nor of Rome;
Not in labored words and phrases
Culled from learning's ponderous tome;
Desert as the rose shall blossom
In our fair eternal home.

Nacogdoches Co., Tex. Elizabeth A. Crandell.

COMING THROUGH.

"They're coming through, they're coming through,
And almost ready for the hoeing;
I thought 'twould take a week or two,
And here they are all up and growing."
The maiden danced in childish glee,
And clapped her tiny hands together,
"The ground was hard as it could be,
Before we had the rainy weather.
But here they're coming bravely through,
The tiny green things, see them, mother,
They want to get the sun and dew,
And not down in the ground to smother."
I stand and view the flower bed,
To me the words seem full of meaning;
They're coming through, they were not dead,
In all the time 'twas intervening.
How like the flower bed is life:
The cold, damp earth, our cares and troubles;
The rain storms come of toil and strife,
And pressure of despair then doubles.
But shall we not seek sun and dew,
Like seed within the maiden's garden?
Can we not say we're coming through,
Yes, coming through, though earth should harden?
'Tis only like the little seed,
To seek for light with darkness pressing.
We shall come through, O, yes indeed,
And coming through obtain the blessing.
Wilton, N. H. J. L. Perham.

IMMORTAL FLOWER.

The tiny seed sinks into earth,
Is lost to light of sun;
And yet, to upward shoot gives birth,
And roots which downward run.

Hidden in seeming grave of gloom,
By unseen magic power,
From Nature's laboratory room
Comes forth the perfect flower.

Man, like the seed, returns to earth,
Earth hides the forms held dear.
Are they not of higher worth?
Why should we doubt and fear?

Are we so blind we cannot read
The tracings of His power?
Our Maker from this mortal seed
Shall bring immortal flower.

Indian Creek, Mass. Charles A. Banister.

WHEN THE FLOWERS KEEP HOLIDAY.

I am glad it will soon be summer,
For then will bloom the flow'rs,
And the breeze will be soft and balmy—
And dreamy the summer hours.

The Cowslips will bloom in the meadow,
By the path the Mignonette;
The Ferns will be green in the woodlands,
And the Roses dewy wet.

The Violets will slip from the heavens,
The fields with Daisies be gay,
And the world all covered in beauty
When the flowers keep holiday.

Des Moines, Iowa. Bert Morehouse.

SONG—FLORAL CHAIN OF LIFE.

A mist came o'er my spirit one day,
And found me musing up there,
With my favorite book, beneath the eaves,
Where I ever find freedom from care.
I dreamed that I saw amidst the green fields
A little witch busy at play,
And as she was linking the long Dandelions,
These words I could hear her say:

Chorus—Link by link I make the chain
From Dandelions old,
Each link just a throb of heart
That mine to others hold;
Now the chain is growing fast,
As link to link is added,
Though ever long the chain may grow,
'Twill be a circle shadowed.

The scene now shifts to a church that's old,
And music swells on the breeze;
The girl, now a maid, at the altar stands,
While Cupid of hearts holds the keys;
A kiss from the carriage then I see thrown,
As blushes mantle her cheeks,
And the happy pair ride their way into life,
While these are the words she speaks:
Chorus—

The final shift comes, and then all is o'er,
'Tis in the old church-yard we see;
A newly-made grave that holds mother and babe,
Their spirits above now are free;
The leaves rustle low, the grasses bow down,
Faint notes now strike on the ear,
And soft come the tones with the voice of the past,
While these words I now seem to hear:

Chorus—

Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

Edith Kuhn.

TO IRENE.

In a shady little nook,
On the green banks of a brook,
There I'd like to sit and chat
With you, all 'bout this and that.

Where the grass grows, oh, so green,
Where the trees give shade, Irene,
Where the shy Forget-me-not
Bloometh in a shady spot.

'Neath the shade of branching trees
We would listen to the breeze;
Hear the murmur of the brook
In that shady little nook.

There our castles we would build,
And our dreams them all would gild
To a golden, brighter hue;
I think so, Irene, don't you?

When our dreams have all come true
In that shady nook, with you,
Sitting on that grass so green,
We'll review the past, Irene.

Braddock, N. Dak.

Dorothea Larson.

JUST A DAISY.

I was in the city, mother,
When I heard a feeble cry,
"Give me just a Daisy, mother,
A Daisy ere I die."

So I climbed the stairway, mother,
From whence I heard the cry,
And in a room so bare, mother,
I saw a pale child lie.

I gave him a Daisy, mother,
A Daisy pure and white;
Oh! I wish you'd seen his face, mother,
As it glowed with joyous light.

Stronghurst, Ills.

Lena C. Ahlers.

THE OLD RAIL FENCE.

Come all young men and maidens
Of the generations hence,
And I'll relate to you some stories
Of the old rail fence.

And of those good old times,
They simply were "immense,"
When one beauty of the landscape
Was the old rail fence.

O! the fun of childhood,
The like has not been since;
We played "hide and seek" in corners
Of the old rail fence.

It zig-zagged 'round the hillside,
I never thought from whence,
As, while out picking Daisies
I climbed the old rail fence.

The plow-boy whistled gaily
As he thought of the good contents
Of his dinner pail hung on the rider
Of the old rail fence.

Courtship never was so sweet
As when the lassie wandered thence
And met her lover at the stile
Of the old rail fence.

The very cows were happier,
And then they had more sense,
As they chewed their cuds beside the bars
Of the old rail fence.

But the progress god has taken it
And has given in recompense,
Only instruments of torture
For our dear old rail fence.

Ethel Pearl Hamilton.

Siloam Springs, Ark., March 26, 1913.

MY CHILDHOOD HOME.

I have tried to tell of my childhood home,
But methinks its beauty I've not much known.
'Twas the loveliest spot that I ever knew,
'Way back on the hills where the Violets grow.

There the butterflies flitted on gilded wings,
And the world seemed full of beautiful things;
In my mem'ry this picture will always abide.
I can't tell its beauty, though oft I have tried.

Oh! the charm that rested o'er the tree-covered
[hills,
And the low, sweet music of the winding rills,
Where from morning till evening, all the day long,
I've oft heard the music of the birds' sweet song.

There the many wild blossoms, so fragrant and
[fair,
And the bright garden beauties, given tenderest
[care,
With the green, graceful flowers and the azure
[blue skies—
All made my life seem one glad, sweet surprise.

But the friends of my childhood—Oh! where,
[where are they?
They have passed, all passed from our earth
[away;
And oft in my fancy I see each dear face;
For Time from my memory these cannot erase.

Mary A. Wilson.

Brainerd, Minn., March 1, 1913.

IN TEXAS.

The Indian weeds carpet the meadow,
The bees hover 'round the Mesquite;
But never a blue-eyed Violet
Looking up from the sod at your feet.

The Jack Rabbit hides 'mong the live Oaks,
The Sissor-birds chatter and sing;
But memory recalls the Mocking Bird's song
In the damp Georgia woods in the spring.
Gorman, Texas. Mrs. A. J. Barron.

THE SOUTH WIND.

When'er I hear the north winds whimpering
At the frosty gate of the New Year and the Old,
Methinks 'tis the cry of the hapless that they bring—
Things that are left out homeless in the cold.
'Tis as the voice of those we thought were dumb,
Clamoring for shelter to the casement come.

But this fresh wind that brushes blithely by
Has no such plaint to utter from his mouth;
Nor lifts he on his way the desolate cry
The north winds bore. The glad wind of the south
Pauses not at my door, but hurries past,
Bearing across the world his message vast.

Anon he speaks unto the brooding west:
Bring zephyrs for my children, and the dew;
Lay them at evening on thy gentle breast;
Bathe them in showers with rainbows threaded

Strong was my passion when I woke their birth,
O wind of the west, be mother to the Earth.

And if too much the fervor of the sun,
Or if the flowers complain of too much light,
Sing thy sweet lullaby when day is done,
And sprinkle balm adown the fields of night;
And as the angels come down to their dream,
Teach them the mystery of the dews unseen.

So saith the south wind in his journeying:
But in my chimney-top no tale he told,
Nor to my casement brought the whimpering
Of homeless creatures left out in the cold.
He rushes past my door with world-wide song—
Nature the sounding harp he plays upon.

Mt. Ephraim, N. J. Vina E. Tarr

A SUNDOWN SONG.

My little one, the sunbeams are asleep,
Asleep far down the west;
The shepherd to the fold has brought his sheep—
It is the time for rest.

All day the sunbeams raced the meadow lands—
We watched them come and pass;
You tried to catch their shimmer in your hands,
On the green meadow grass.

My little child, sleep as the sunbeams do—
Sleep in your mother's arms,
As the twin lambs sleep by the mother ewe,
Housed from all dread alarms.

But when they wake, at dawn-time, when awake
The bright beams of the sun,
When sheep and lambs their fieldward journey
Wake too, my little one.

Mrs. Cora A. Matson Dolson.
Cayuga Co. N. Y., Feb. 17, 1913.

A DREAM OF SPRING.

Hush! listen to the joyous earth!
Each seed, each leaf, each flower unfolding,
Each opening bud in converse holding;
Stately the sun his vigil keeps,
While the calm, pale moon on her bosom sleeps.

Hush! listen to the Robin's song!
The Violet turning in its sleep, the waking rill,
The moist brown earth, the snow-capped hill,
Dewy Crocus gay, and Snowdrop bright,
Like a jewel coiled from the winter white.

Hush! listen to the lover's lay!
To lovers young it is always May;
The story old that's oft been told,
Two kindred souls, one home, one heart,
Or is it a chord of the universe a part?
Syracuse, N. Y. Margaret Spencer.

THE MINISTER'S SOLILOQUY.

A congregation to please—so large,
Fearing constantly I'll be discharged.
A family much in size the same,
Who all nobly bear my name.
A mother and also a wife,
Yes, I'm well blest for much in life.

Going around from place to place,
Asking grace with pleasant face.
All the while the mental pangs
Keep a clamoring like foreign gangs.

How I long to get away
To a place where I could stay—
Stay and neither preach nor pray,
Nor hear the children at their play.

Give me, Guardian, such a day.
Oh, for weeks I'd love to stay.
Then, when I have had a rest,
I'll return and do my best.

I will send the wife away,
She, too, can have her holiday.
She has had so much to do,
Keeping up her end year through.

Then in school the children's been
'Till I think they're looking thin;
So they, too, with grandma can,
A little trip to uncle's plan.

Then, when we all return again,
We'll sing our songs in softer strain;
And we'll touch the people's hearts
Coming in from desert parts.

Mercer Co., Pa., March 18, 1913. S. A. C.

SPRING.**MARCH.**

The Robin comes ere the snow has gone,
And I welcome him with his cheery song,
That brightens our lives and gladness brings,
Beautiful bird, harbinger of spring.

APRIL.

The Bluebird sits on the Apple tree,
And he sings to me right merrily;
I love to see him, and to hear,
For then I know that spring is near.

MAY.

The Phoebe I hear and its plaintive notes
Reminds the farmer to sow his oats;
For winter is over, so cold and drear,
And we know for sure that spring is here.

JUNE.

The Redbird sits on the Mullein stalk,
Silent and blinking. If he could talk,
Would say, "With beautiful song I am not blest
But spring has passed and I'll do my best."

The woods are full of songsters now;
They flit and sing from every bough;
Beautiful birds, from far and near,
Singing "Winter has gone and spring is near".

Hudson, Mich., March 10, 1913. A. H. Boies.

THE MODEST VIOLET.

Down in the meadow by the brook,
A Violet grew in a shady nook;
Grew and blossomed all alone,
Between the brook and a mossy stone.
It never was lonesome and never sighed
To go out into the world so wide,
But lived content in its little sphere,
Modestly saying, "God wants me here."

Ada, Okla. Mary Babb.

From Texas.—Dear Floral Friends: How many years I have read Park's Floral Magazine I can hardly tell, but it has followed me to several States North and South, and though it is not as pretentious as some, no other contains more helpful and welcome suggestions. I find in this country a dry climate that refuses some of my old favorites of the garden. I have tried Nebraska, Iowa, Alabama and Mississippi, and find each to be different in their best growers, but some fine flowers in each. So let us study our surroundings and plant accordingly. How sweet it is to watch our successes coming to perfection. This makes us forget our disappointments, and though it is hard to give up our old loves, it is best to welcome the new, for

Our blessings should not be counted,

But welcomed with open arms;

Just pull the weeds from the Roses,

And not cry at alarms.

Then keep on planting the flowers,

And lovingly watch them grow;

Nature will soon return to you

The best joys she can bestow.

Waco, Texas.

S. D. Gardner.

From Oklahoma.—Dear Mr. Park: I have been a reader of your Floral Magazine for eighteen years. I first received it through a friend, and afterwards subscribed for it. Of the many magazines I receive, I like the Floral Magazine the best. I am an old lady who has loved flowers from childhood, but I did not understand their nature and cultivation. Your Magazine has taught me so much that I am not afraid to try growing anything that will live in our locality. Some of my friends say I simply take a stick and put it in the ground and it grows. We hear much of a black fly that is preceded by a small worm in the soil. If we can free the soil from the worms the flies will not appear. Avoid too much water, a cold atmosphere and darkness. My Christmas Cactus has bloomed for three years. Last year it had 150 buds and blossoms, and this year 400 buds and blossoms. I never saw such a sight before. Mrs. A. Chamberlain.

Major Co., Okla., Feb. 24, 1913.

From Texas.—Mr. Park: I am sending a club of new subscribers, and hope to send more. I have taken an interest in your Magazine for several years, and have made many friends through its columns. For more than a year I have been with my brother taking care of his motherless child, but it has gone to a brighter home, and I am no more needed there, so I am at home with my father and mother.

When I was small my mother had a flower in the yard which she called Stock Cypress. It grew a straight stalk, covered with fine foliage and scarlet blooms, not unlike the Cypress Vine. I should like to know its name, as I wish to get seeds of it. I have enjoyed Park's Floral Magazine for years, especially the Editorial Letters and letters from floral friends. What has become of the Cranky Bachelor and the Old Maid? Mrs. K. P. K.

Seminole, Texas.

Note.—The Cypress-like plant was probably the biennial known as Standing Cypress, which is easily grown from seeds. Plants started one season will bloom the next. It is known as *Ipomopsis elegans*. The flowers are of various colors, from white to crimson.

From Ohio.—Mr. Park: Enclosed find my renewal to your Floral Magazine. I have been a subscriber for several years, and would not think of doing without the interesting and instructive little Magazine. We have quite a number of potted plants, and in summer we have Nasturtiums, Assters, Marigolds, Dahlias, Columbines, Zinnias, Sweet Williams, Dianthus or Pinks, and Pansies. Nasturtiums and Marigolds are my favorites, being easily grown and well repaying the little work given them.



ASPARAGUS PLUMOSUS.

I have an Asparagus plumosus which is about ten years old. It has one frond now ten feet in length. Last year it bloomed for the first,—a small white flower, and later four small, round, black balls hung from its branches. They were the seeds. I planted them, but they failed to germinate. My plant has been re-potted several times, and is now in a three-gallon bucket.

When troubled by small white worms I give it a warm (not hot) bath of strong liquid made of tobacco shavings and pure soap suds. One or two applications will do the work. Some think Impatiens hard to raise and keep alive as a house plant, but we have good success with our Impatiens Sultani by dipping it for a moment or two in slightly warm soap suds every two weeks. This will kill the insect that so constantly seems working upon it.

In closing let me say how much I enjoyed the poem "The White Pilgrim," printed in the February issue of your Magazine, and would like to see more of the old songs printed. Here is a verse said to be an epitaph on a tombstone in a cemetery in one of the New England States:

Hark! Ye strangers passing by,

As you are now so once was I;

As I am now, so must you be,

Prepare for death and follow me.

Edna B. McGeehan.

Columbiana Co., O., Feb. 10, 1913.

From Florida.—Mr. Park: Your little Magazine has been coming to me for several years. It is a very helpful little friend, and I enjoy reading the different letters, especially from California, where I once lived, not far from Azusa. If Georgiana Townsend were here now, she would see a vast difference between California and Florida. In California it only rains three or four months, while here it rains and rains till the land seems to be all swamp. The country is so very flat it does not drain off quickly, and is mostly covered with Pine trees, from which turpentine is made. Of course we have many other kinds of trees, and some are very beautiful. With plenty of fertilizers we can raise almost everything, but the new land is so sour it takes time to get it into good condition. We have had no frost to hurt anything yet this year, and our Ponderosa Lemon trees are a sight. The Yellow Jasmine has been blooming for some time, and my Roses never seem to rest. The colored people are as thick as the Japs and Chinese were in California.

Abbie M. Laycook.

St. Johns Co., Fla., Feb. 21, 1913.



A GRAND FOLIAGE BED

A showy and beautiful foliage bed can be made by simply planting *Canna robusta*. In rich soil kept moist the plants will grow eight feet high and make a grand display. It is the easiest grown and the most robust of Cannas. The huge, bronzy foliage, surmounted by spikes of scarlet bloom, always excites attention and admiration. Set the big tubers eighteen inches to two feet apart. Even a dozen tubers will make a fine bed. Now is the time to buy and plant. Only 50 cents a dozen, three dozen for \$1.00, mailed. Order this month.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

CHOICE PREMIUM NOVELTIES.

For only 15 cents I will mail Park's Floral Magazine for a year and one packet of seeds of each of these novelties, all easily grown from seeds: *Primula Malacoides*, *Gerbera Jamesonii hybrida*, and Giant Orchid-flowering semi-dwarf Snapdragon. Everybody should have these. Two lots and two subscriptions only 25 cents. Send your own subscription and that of a friend. Do it now. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.



SPLENDID NAMED MONTBRETIAS.

For 25 cents I will send Park's Floral Magazine a year and 10 splendid named Montbretias—bulbs usually sold at 5 cents each. These flowers are almost or quite hardy at the North, bloom freely all summer, and thrive well in almost any situation. Order this month.



Montbretia Crocosmiflora, scarlet and yellow, very fine,
Bouquet Parfait, vermillion, yellow eye,
Etoile de Feu (Star of Fire), bright vermillion, gold center,
Gerbe d'Or, golden yellow, beautiful,
Rayon d'Or (Sunbeam), rich yellow, spotted brown,
Solfatare, light yellow, rare and handsome,
Potsii Grandiflora, inside golden, outside bright red,
Rosea, bright salmon rose, distinct and fine,
Soleil couchant, orange yellow,
Sulphurea, sulphur yellow, shaded.

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Get Up a Club.—To anyone who will send me four subscriptions upon the above offer (\$1.00) I will send the Magazine a year and the 10 Montbretias above described. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

A BARGAIN IN CHOICE IRIS.

For only 50 cts. I will send the following choice named Iris, 12 splendid varieties, embracing all the fine colors in cultivation:

Madam Chereau, blue and white variegated; plant 2 1-2 feet tall, 10
Pallida Dalmatica, very large light blue flower; plant strong, showy, 10
Pseudo-acorus, a robust Iris 3 feet high; flowers rich pure yellow, 10
Florentine White, a splendid white Iris; flowers large and handsome, 10
" *Blue*, like the above, but the flowers rich blue; a grand variety, 10
" *Purple*, rich purple, self-colored; a rare and very showy sort, 10
Germanica Blue, grows 18 inches high; very free bloomer; fine for a bed, 10
" *Pink*, 18 inches high; lovely pink flowers; a fine Iris, 10
" *Yellow*, 18 inches high, yellow predominating; showy, handsome, 10
Kämpferi, white, tall, vigorous, with large white flowers rayed yellow, 10
" blue, tall, with large blue flowers striped white, 10
" lilac, yellow striped, 10

One plant of each, the 12 plants, this month, only 50 cents.

Now is the time to buy and plant these beautiful hardy flowers. Once planted they will last for years, increasing in beauty as they increase in age. Do not fail to order the collection this spring. You will never regret the outlay. **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.**



Sweet Pea, Improved, Large-flowered.

If you grow but a half dozen annuals, one of them should be the Sweet Pea. The vines are of easy culture and bloom freely and continuously, while the flowers are showy, of exquisite texture, rich in color, delicious in fragrance, and produced in fine clusters on long, stiff stems. For rows or hedges they are beautiful and scent the entire garden; for bouquets or personal adornment they are unequalled. Sow early, in trenches running north and south, covering a half inch deep; fill in with earth as the plants grow; when hot weather comes mulch with stable litter; cut freely to prevent seed formation, and to prolong blooming. My mixtures are specially prepared of the finest sorts.



I want your subscription to this Magazine continued, and for only 25 cents will send the Magazine and ten packets of the finest special mixtures of Sweet Peas as follows:

Shades of White.—This includes all the new, fine shades, as pure white, pearl, blush, flesh and porcelain. It is a special mixture of the finest named varieties. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Shades of Red.—This mixture includes bright red, carmine, scarlet, crimson, maroon, deep rose, etc. Made up of the best named sorts in fine proportion. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Shades of Pink.—This mixture includes the lovely light and dark shades of pink, as shell-pink, deep pink, salmon-rose, apple-blossom, bright rose, blush, buff-pink, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 12c.

Shades of Dark Blue.—This is a fine mixture of the best named dark blue sorts, including violet, indigo, deep porcelain, mauve, brilliant blue, navy blue, etc. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Shades of Light Blue.—This includes the soft, delicate shades so much admired, as azure, lavender, pale blue, rich lavender blue, sky blue, slate blue, etc. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Shaded and Margined.—This mixture includes the fine named Sweet Peas having light

shades charmingly flaked, edged and shaded with many tints or colors. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Yellow and Salmon.—Such new and odd shades as canary, pure yellow, orange, sulphur, salmon, cream, buff and primrose are included, the finest named sorts. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Red—Striped, Blotched and Variegated.—This superb mixture includes the many charming variegations in which red in some tint predominates. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Blue—Striped, Blotched and Variegated.—Like the previous mixture in red variegations, this contains the most lovely varieties in which blue predominates. Per pkt. 5c, per oz. 12c.

Cupid, or Dwarf Bush Varieties.—A mixture of the leading kinds of Dwarf Sweet Peas that do not need a trellis. White and pink are the predominating colors. Pkt. 5c, oz. 12c.

Spencer and New Eckford Sorts.—This mixture includes the newer varieties, and such as are not in the other mixtures. The flowers are rose, blue, white, salmon, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 12c.

For 25 cents I will send one packet of each of the first ten mixtures (10 packets), also Park's Floral Magazine for a year. This is a bargain. Tell your friends. If you will send me a club order of ten subscribers upon this Sweet Pea offer, I will mail you a collection of six splendid named Gladiolus bulbs and 10 elegant Gladiolus in superb mixture. How many will send me a club this month? Address

Sweet Peas, all sorts, mixed,
pkt. 5c, oz. 12c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

PICK THEM OUT

3 Plants 25 Cents, 7 Plants 50 Cents, 15 Plants \$1.00. By Mail, Prepaid. Safe Delivery Guaranteed.

Abutilon, in variety
Achania malvaviscus
Achyranthus, in variety
Ageratum, blue, also white



Anomum Cardamomum
Note.—This is a handsome, delicately scented foliage pot plant of easy culture.

Anthericum variegatum
Note.—This is a handsome foliage pot plant; the leaves are long and distinctly striped with pure white.

Anthrinum, Snapdragon
Fire King, rich scarlet
Striatum, dist'ly striped
Yellow striped red
Yellow and orange
Rosea, fine rose
Coral red, new and fine
Romeo, new deep rose
Queen Victoria, white

Note.—These are all improved Snapdragons, and of the finest varieties. Fifty plants for a bed, only \$1.50.

Apararagus Sprengeri
Plumous nanus fine pl'ts
Decumbens, new, lovely
Common garden

Begonia, in variety
Begonia, tuberous, double
White, yellow, orange,
rose, scarlet, red
Fringed white, yellow,
orange, rose, red

Bougainvillea glabra
Browallia speciosa, blue
Boston Smilax, lovely vine
Calceolaria scabiosafolia
Calla, spotted-leaf
Little Gem

Carex Japonica, Jap'n grass
Cestrum laurifolium, Jas-
mine

Chrysanthemum frutes-
cens, yellow and white
Cobaea scandens, vine



Coleus, Fancy, mixed
Anna Pfitzer, yellow, red
marking
Beckwith Gem, brown
and pink, margined
Chicago Bedder, green
with gold veins
Fire Glow, glowing red
Fire brand, brown with
pink
Golden Bedder, golden
yellow
Surprise, yellow, green
and pink
Her Majesty, red, with
gold border

Coleus
Mrs. Hayes, pink, mot-
tled margin
Carmine Glow, gold and
pink
Sensation, fringed
Trailing Gem, a new trail-
ing sort; fine for bas-
kets; color pink, green
and chocolate
Verschaffelt, a fine bedder
Crassula cordata, succulent
Cuphea platycentra segar
flower, red and black
Miniata, white, rose and
red

Cyclamen, in variety
Cyperus alternifolius,
Water Palm

Note.—I can supply good plants of this lovely water plant. Grown in a large pot it attains great size, and is Palm-like in appearance; a fine window plant; does well in shade.

Eranthemum pulchellum,
blue

Eucomis punctata, a bulb
Euphorbia splendens

Note.—This is the Crown of Thorns. The plants are thorny, and bear lovely waxy carmine clusters in winter. Sure to bloom.

Ferns, Amerpohlii, lace-like
Whitmanii, plumey
Scholzei, dwarf

Fuchsia, in variety



Geraniums, Zonale,
Single, white, rose, pink,
scarlet, crimson
Double, white, rose, pink,
scarlet, crimson
Heliotrope, white, light
blue, dark blue

Note.—Heliotropes do well bedded out, blooming all summer, and perfuming the entire garden.

Heterocentron album
Impatiens, in variety
Ivy, Irish or Parlor

Note.—The Irish or Parlor Ivy will grow in dense shade, and is a good vine to festoon a room, or to cover a wall that is always hidden from the sun. It is of rapid growth.

Jasmine Revolutum, yellow
Grandiflorum, white



Justicia sanguinea
Kenilworth Ivy

Note.—I offer fine plants of this Ivy. For baskets or vases in a window or place entirely excluded from direct sunlight it is unsurpassed. It droops

charmingly over the edge, and blooms freely. It is also good for carpeting a bed of Gladioli or other plants.

Lantana, Yellow Queen
Jaune d'Or, yellow-red
Craigii, dwarf Orange
Javoi, pure white
Leo Dex, yellow and red
Delicatissima, Lilac,
Weeping
Harkett's Perfection
Seraphire, yellow and pink

Mackaya Bella
Mandevillea suaveolens
Myrtus communis, Myrtle



Nasturtium, double scarlet
Oxalis, Golden Star

Lutea, yellow
Pilea Muscosa

Pittosporum undulatum
Rivina humilis

Ruellia Formosa
Makoyana

Note.—Ruellia Makoyana is a lovely foliage plant and bears showy tubular carmine flowers in winter.

Salvia coccinea splendens
Bonfire, large, scarlet

Note.—Bonfire bears large spikes of showy, rich scarlet flowers throughout the season. It is fine for beds. 60 plants for bedding, \$1.50.

Sansevieria Zeylanica

Note.—Sansevieria Zeylanica is a succulent foliage plant, upright and stately in growth, and appears well among other plants. It is of easy culture.

Selaginella Maritima, Moss
Senecio petasites

Solanum grandiflorum
Stevia serrata variegata

Strobilanthus Anisophyllus
Surinam Cherry

Swainsonia alba
Tradescantia, green and white

Multiflora, brown and pink

Verbena hybrida
Vinca rosea, red, white

Trailing, variegated
Watsonia, mixed (bulbs)

Hardy Plants.

Ægopodium podagraria
Anemone Whirlwind, white

Queen Charlotte, pink
Anthemis Kelwayi

Aquilegia, in variety
Arabis alpina

Asclepias, in variety
Baptisia Australis

Bellis Daisy, Double Giant,
white, rose

Blackberry Lily
Bocconia cordata

Eupthalamum cordifolium
Calamus Acorus

Callirhoe involucrata
Calystegia pubescens

Cassia Marilandica

Cerastium grandiflorum
Chrysanthemum in variety

Clematis paniculata
Coreopsis Lanceolata

Crucianella stylosa
Delphinium in variety

Dianthus Deltoides
Digitalis, Foxglove

Epimedium grandiflorum
Fragaria Indica

Funkia subcordata
Undulata variegata

Hibiscus, Crimson Eye
Helianthus tuberosus

Hemerocallis, Lemon, Lily
Thunbergii, later sort

Dumortieri, orange
Heracleum Mantegazzian

Iris, German Blue
Mary Queen

Rosy Queen
Iris Florentine, white

Blue, also Purple
Mme. Chereau, blue

Pallida Dalmatica, blue
Pseudo-acorus, yellow

Siberica atropurpurea
Kaempferi, red

Leopold II, white
Glorie de Rotterdam

Queen of Blues, blue
Lilium maculatum

Lilium tigrinum, spotted
Takeissima, white

Elegans scarlet
Umbellatum, red

Lily of the Valley, Dutch
Fortin's Giant, fine

Lysimachia, Moneywort
Nepeta, Catnip

Pæony, Officialis, red
Chinese, mixed

Tenuifolia, red
Parsley, border plant

Peas, Perennial, red
White, also Rose

Phalaris, ribbon-grass
Phlox, Boule de Feu, red

Boule de Nieve, white
Faust, Lilac

Platycodon, in variety
Primula officinalis, yellow

Veris, single, hardy
Prunella Webbiana

Ranunculus Acris, fl. pl.



Rocket, Sweet
Rudbeckia, Golden Glow

Purplea, purple
Newmanii, yellow

Saxifraga peltata
Sedum, for banks

Sweet William, in variety
Simplocarpus fetidus

Tansy, improved, frilled
Tunica saxifraga

Typha angustifolia
Vinca, blue Myrtle

Viola odorata, blue
Wallflower, Parisian

Yucca filamentosa

These Plants, Shrubs and Trees are all well-rooted and in fine condition. I have a full stock now, and can most supply anything in the list. This list will be changed monthly, and terms may vary, according to the stock on hand. Tell your friends. Get up a club.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc. Co., Pa.

6 SURE TO BLOOM ROSES 25c



A strong plant of the wonderful new pure white, "Baby Rambler" rose
JOAN OF ARC
 and these five: R. B. Cant, bright pink; Rhea Reid, finest red; Maman Cochet, deep rosy pink; White M. Cochet, pure white; Mlle. F. Kruger, copper yellow. The six for only 25c. All charges prepaid. Safe arrival guaranteed.

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- 6 Choice Basket Vines.....25c.
- 6 Selected Geraniums.....25c.
- 6 Assorted Ferns.....25c.
- 6 Best Chrysanthemums.....25c.

Any collection, 25c; any 5 collections (30 plants), \$1.00.
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writers. Send us **YOUR WORK** today, with or without music. Acceptance guaranteed, if available. Large book **FREE**. **DUGDALE CO., Dept. 161, Washington, D.C.**

QUESTIONS.

Rat-tail Cactus.—Why does my Rat-tail Cactus fail to bloom? I have had it for several years. How shall I treat it?—Mrs. W. B. Weaver, Augusta Co., Va., Feb. 27, 1913.

White Flies.—These trouble my Impatiens Sultan. How shall I get rid of them?—Mrs. A. Steinbeck, Chariton Co., Mo., 24, 1913.

Thousand Leaved Rose.—Mr. Park: I have lost my Thousand Leaved Rose and would like to get another. I do not find it catalogued. Who will exchange with me? I also knew a creeper in a lady's garden, with glossy, richly scented leaves but no flowers. What was it, and where can I get it?—Annie L. Rogers, Colrain, Mass., March 6, 1913.

Acacia.—Mrs. Hewitt, of New York, has a pretty little fern-like plant which grew from the seeds, and wants to know its name. It is probably *Acacia lophantha*. It should not be allowed to become root-bound, otherwise it will drop its leaves. When the plant does drop its leaves cut it back and new growth with new leaves will develop.

Wonder Lemon.—Mrs. Lee, of New York, has a Wonder Lemon four years old, the leaves of which are turning brown and dropping off. She wants to know what is the cause and how to treat it. The Wonder Lemon likes a sandy soil and thorough drainage. It is possible that the drainage has become clogged, and that an excess of moisture is about the roots. It would be well to re-pot in fresh, sandy soil with good drainage, pressing the soil firmly about the roots, and cutting back the top. The plant may also be root bound, and in that case a pot two sizes larger than the one in which it is growing should be used in re-potting.

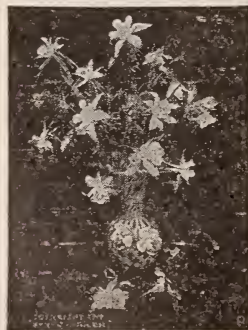
Keeping Madeira Tubers.—Madeira Vine tubers are as easily kept as potatoes. They simply need a cool, frost-proof place, and an atmosphere sufficiently moist to keep the tubers from wilting.

Tulips and Hyacinths.—These should be planted in autumn, say October and November. They will sometimes do well if planted in December and January, but satisfactory results are very doubtful. Do not get the bulbs in spring.

Vallota Purpurea.—This is a bulbous plant, bearing the flowers upon a scape similar to *Amaryllis Johnsonii*, except that the flowers are not so large and there are more flowers in a cluster. It is easily grown, requiring the same treatment as *Amaryllis*. If you wish the plant to bloom in the spring, it should be rested during autumn and winter by keeping the soil moist and dry, and stored in a cool, frost-proof place. Any good potting compost with drainage suits this bulb.

From Pennsylvania.—Dear Mr. Park: I have been a pleased subscriber to your interesting little Magazine for a few years, and to say I enjoy it is putting it mildly, for we all read it, every page, from cover to cover. We live in a beautiful little town, with church only a little ways off, and two good schools within half a mile. Our summers are nice and warm, and the winters nearly always cold; but this year has been an exception, and there has not been much snow. Mrs. Annie Walters.
 Bedford Co., Pa., Feb. 12, 1913.

CULLEN'S GENUINE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLUMBINE Only 10c



Cullen's Genuine Rocky Mountain Columbine. From photograph. Valuable Catalogue **FREE**. Established 27 years.

The State flower of Colorado. Entirely different from any other flower. A hardy perennial, grows 3 feet, grows in any climate, needs no winter protection. The outer petals long, beautiful lavender blue, such as have never been seen in any other flower. Center of flower creamy white. Blossoms freely, can be cut with stems 2 feet long, grand for bouquets; see photograph. Seed pkt. only 10c, 3 pkts 25c postpaid.

CULLEN'S COLORADO GROWN flower and vegetable seeds, plants, bulbs, Roses, Grape vines, small fruits, etc. **500,000 Fruit and Ornamental Trees.** Rocky Mountain wild flower seeds. By mail to all parts of the world, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed.

Martin J. Cullen, 4592 Wyandot St., Denver, Col.

CHOICE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

I can supply Choice Vegetable Seeds of the kinds here listed at the prices attached. All of these seeds are fresh and tested, and can be relied upon. I offer them with entire confidence as to their vitality and quality. They are delivered free at the prices quoted.

Artichoke, Jerusalem, tubers, 20c per bu., prepaid; by express at purchaser's expense, \$1.00 per peck, \$3.50 per bu. The tubers are prolific and excellent for pickles; also for feeding stock.

Artichoke, Large Green Globe. A delicious French vegetable, the bracts of the immense flower-heads being boiled and used as Asparagus. Bears 2d year. 1 pkt 5c, oz 30c, ¼ lb \$1.00.

Asparagus, Palmetto; considered the best variety; large, early and of superior quality; also Columbian Mammoth, Barr's Mammoth, Conover's Colossal. Per pkt, 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb 30c. Two-year-old roots \$1.75 per hundred, by mail.

Beans (Bush or Snap), Refugee, Early Stringless Green Pod, Black Wax, Early Mohawk; also Improved Golden Wax, Red Valentine, Wardell's Kidney Wax. Per pkt, 5c, pint 20c, quart 35c.

Beans (Pole), Old Homestead, Lazy Wife, Creaseback, Golden Cluster, Scarlet Runner; also Speckled Cranberry. Per pkt, 5c, pint 20c, quart 35c.

Beans (Lima), Seibert's Early, Early Jersey, King of the Garden, Large White, Carolina, Sieva; also Burpee's Bush, Henderson's, Dreer's. 1 pkt, 5c, pt. 30c, qt. 45c. At the prices named these Beans will be delivered by mail. For larger quantities write for prices.

Beet, Improved Blood Turnip, Early Bassano, Crosby's Egyptian, Crimson Globe, Extra Early Eclipse, Edmand's Early, Long Blood-red, Swiss Chard. Per pkt, 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Beet (for stock), Golden Tankard, Mammoth Red, Vil-morin's Improved Sugar; also Norbiton Giant. Oz 5c, ¼ lb 12c, 1 lb. 35c, mailed.

Borecole, Purple Cape, Large White French, Curled Green Dwarf. Per pkt, 5c, oz. 30c.

Brussels Sprouts, Dwarf Improved, Half Dwarf Paris Market. Per pkt, 5c, oz. 10c.

Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Spring, Dwarf Early Flat Dutch, Henderson's Early Summer, Early Winningstadt, Charleston Early Wakefield, All Head, Drumhead Savoy, Late Surehead, Late Flat Dutch, Late Danish Balthead, Autumn King, Late Red Drum-head. Per pkt, 5c, oz. 12c, ¼ lb 40c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

Carrot, Scarlet Horn, Chantenay, Long Orange, Ox-heart; also Danvers. Pkt. 5c, oz. 6c, ¼ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 75c.

Cauliflower, Early Snowball, Per pkt. 10c, oz. \$2.00. Veltch's Autumn. Pkt. 5c, oz. 50.

Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague. Pkt. 5c, oz. 12c, ¼ lb. 40c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

Celery, White Plume, Pink Plume, Giant White Solid, Rose-ribbed Paris, Golden Heart, Giant Paschal; also Boston Market, Golden Self Blanching. Per pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Chervil, curled, Per pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Chicory Large-rooted; leaves used as a salad; roots roasted and ground, largely used for a substitute for coffee. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Collards, True Georgia; leaves cooked as substitute for Cabbage in the South. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Corn, Early Giant, Country Gentleman, Improved Ever-green Sugar, 2-oz. pkt. 5c, ½ pt. 12c, 1 pt. 20c, qt. 35c.

Corn (for popping), White Rice, Mammoth White Rice, Golden Queen, Pearl. 2-oz. pkt. 5c, ½ pint 20c.

Corn-Salad, Large-leaved; grown in fall for winter and spring use as substitute for Lettuce, pkt 5c, oz 10c, 1 lb \$1.

Cress, curled, Used as salad. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, 1 lb. \$1.00

Cucumber, Early White Spine, Jersey Pickle, Long Green, Early Cluster, West India Gherkins. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Dandelion, Large-leaved French; used as early greens. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c

Egg Plant, New York Purple, Black Pekin, Pkt. 5c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb \$1.25.

Endive, Golden Curled; also White Moss, Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavia. Pkt. 5c, ¼ lb. 50c. The leaves are used for garnishing, also as greens.

Kale, Dwarf Curled Scotch. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c.

Kohl Rabi, Early Purple Vienna; a choice sort, flesh white and delicate. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 1 lb. \$2.00. A vegetable with Cabbage-like flavor.

Lettuce, Early Curled Simpson, Big Boston, Golden Queen, Perfected Salamander, New York, Improved Hanson, Paris White Cos; also Iceberg, Mammoth Black-seeded Butter, Speckled Dutch Butter, Grand Rapids. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, ¼ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Mushroom Spawn (fresh), 1 lb. 20c, by mail; 8 lbs. \$1.00 expressed, not prepaid.

Muskmelon, Acme, Emerald Gem, Early Hackensack, Jenny Lind, Livingston's Tip Top, Rockyford; also Paul Rose, Long Island Beauty, Montreal Market, Per pkt. 5c, oz. 12c, ¼ lb. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.09.

Mustard, White London, Chinese Curled, Southern Giant Curled. For salads and garnishing when young. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, 1 lb. 60c.

Nasturtium or Indian Cress, Giant Climbing, with large varied flowers and large seeds, which are fine for pickling. Mixed colors, oz. 6c, ¼ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 80c.

New Sunberry (Wonderberry), fruit bearing annual; very prolific; highly recommended for pies, preserves, etc., 5 cts. per packet, 4 packets 15 cts.

Okra, Dwarf Prolific and Long Green; pods used for soups, stews, etc. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, 1 lb. 50c.

Onion, Australian Brown, Wethersfield Red, Early Flat Red, Prize Taker, Silver Skin, White Portugal, Yellow Danvers, Southport Yellow Globe; also Early White Pearl, White Barletta. Pkt. 5c, oz. 20c, 1 lb. \$2.25.

Parsley, Extra curled, Champion Moss Curled, Beauty of Parterre; also Triple Curled. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, 1 lb. 75c.

Parsnip, Guernsey; decidedly the finest sort. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, 1 lb. 50c.

Peas, Alaska, Bliss Everbearing, Abundance, Champion of England, Marrowfat, Tall Melting Sugar, Dwarf Melting Sugar; also Gradus or Prosperity, Nott's Excelsior, McLean's Little Gem, Telephone. Pkt. 5c ½ pint 15c, pint 25c, quart 40c.

Pepper, Columbus, Cayenne, Long Red, Long Yellow, Bell or Bull Nose, Ruby King, Chinese Giant, Cherry, Japan Cluster, Golden Dawn. Mixed, pkt. 5c, oz. 20c.

Potatoes, Uncle Sam, Sir Walter Raleigh, Mountain Green, Early Irish Cobbler. Write for prices.

Pumpkin, Cheese, Connecticut Field; also Tennessee Sweet Potato, Mammoth Potiron. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, 1 lb. 40c.

Radish, Early Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Scarlet White-tipped, French Breakfast, Golden Globe, White Strasburg, White Turnip, Long Cardinal, White Icicle, Chartier, California Mammoth White, Rose Winter; also White Chinese, Long Black Spanish. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, 1 lb. 50c.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant, Victoria. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, 1 lb. \$1.25

Salsify, Mammoth Sandwich Island. Pkt. 5c, oz. 12c, ¼ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00

Spinach, Long Standing, Prickly Seeded, Victoria; also Savoy-Leaved. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, 1 lb. 35c.

Squash, Golden Summer Crookneck, Extra Early Bush, Delicata, Mammoth Chili, Hubbard, Fordhook; also Boston Marrow. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, 1 lb. \$1.00.

Tomato, Atlantic Prize, Improved Beauty, Earliana, New Stone, Dwarf Stone, Ignoutum, Ponderosa, Golden Queen, Golden Trophy, Pear-shaped Yellow, Semper-fructifera; also Matchless. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 60c.

Turnip, Flat Dutch, Scarlet Kashmir, Extra Early White Milan, White Egg, Golden Ball, Purple Top, White Globe, Amber Globe, Orange Jelly, Rutabaga Long Island Improved, Purple Top Rutabaga or Swede. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, ¼ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 50c.

Watermelon, Cole's Early, Phiney's Early, Early Fordhook, Mountain Sweet, Kolb's Gem, Preserving Citron, Sweet Heart, Kleckleys Sweet, Ice Cream, Florida Favorite. Pkt. 5c, oz. 8c, ¼ lb. 25c.

Herbs, Anise, Large Green Sweet Basil, Bush Green Basil, Borage, Balm, Catnip, Coriander, Dill, Large Sweet Fennel, Horshound, Lavender, Pot Marjorum, Mustard, Rosemary, Winter Savory, Broad-leaved Sage, Summer Savory, Saffron, Tansy, Broad-leaved Thyme, French Summer Thyme, Tarragon, Wormwood. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c. Special Mixture of Herbs, pkt. 5c, oz. 25c.

Miscellaneous.—Evergreen Broom Corn, 1 lb., 20c, mailed; 25 lbs. or more, by express, not prepaid, 7c, per lb. Sunflower Russian, 1 lb. 20c, mailed; 25 lbs. or more, by express, not prepaid, 7c, per lb. White Dutch Clover for bee pasture and lawns, oz. 6c, 1 lb. 50c.

Park's Superior Lawn Grass, the best of all lawn grass mixtures; makes a fine lawn the first season, and remains permanent. By mail, oz. 5c, 1 lb. 30c; by express, not prepaid, peck (5 lbs.) \$1.25; bu. (20 lbs.) \$4.50. Five bushels will seed an acre, or a lb. will seed 500 square feet. For renovating a lawn sow half this quantity.

Quassia Chips, for Insecticide tea, mailed, per lb. 20c.

Your Vegetable Garden for 15 Cents.—For 15 cents I will send Park's Floral Magazine a year and these 10 packets of best Vegetable Seeds, enough for a small family garden. **Beet**, Improved Blood Turnip. **Cabbage**, Early Solid Cone. **Cabbage**, Late Flat Dutch. **Cucumber**, Early White Spine. **Lettuce**, Malta Drumhead. **Onion**, Danver's Yellow. **Parsnip**, Improved Guernsey. **Radish**, Choice Mixed. **Tomato**, Matchless. **Turnip**, Purple-top White Globe. Club of three only 45 cents, with large packets of **Peas**, **Beans** and **Corn** as premium. See list in Magazine. Get up a club.

GEORGE W. PARK, La Park, Lanc., Co., Pa.

At My Risk.—Remit at my risk by Money Order, Express Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

Hardy Everblooming 6 ROSES Postpaid 25c For Only

All Sure to Bloom and Bloom All Summer



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Clothilde Souper, delicately variegated.
White Hermosa, pure white, very double.
Marchal Niel, a deep yellow.
La France, beautiful rosy pink.
Red La France, a rich crimson.

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- 6 Fuchsias.....25c
- 6 Carnations.....25c
- 6 Geraniums.....25c
- 6 Coleus.....25c
- 6 Petunias.....25c
- 6 Tuberoses.....25c
- 12 Gladioli.....25c
- 12 Pansies.....25c

Any 5 collections for \$1.00; the above 9 collections and the six Roses, making the above 72 Plants for \$2.00

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200 Varieties. Also Grapes, Small Fruits, etc. Best rooted stock. Genuine, cheap. 2 sample currants mailed for 10c. Catalog free. LEWIS ROESCH & SON, Box J, Fredonia, N.Y.



Fish Bite Like hungry wolves any time of the year if you use **Magic-Fish-Lure**. Best fish bait ever discovered. Keeps you busy pulling them out. Write to-day and get a box to help introduce it. Agents wanted. J. F. Gregory, Dept. 20, St. Louis, Mo

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Pennsylvania.—Mr. Park: A packet of the Surprise Mixture seeds obtained last spring gave me so much pleasure during their growing and blooming season that I really must tell you about them. When I opened the packet, I found such a great variety and so many seeds that I wondered what I could ever do with them, for the grounds around our house are rather limited, and the space reserved for flowers already filled with hardy plants, bulbs, vines and shrubs, with the exception of a small place for favorite annuals. But, where there's a will there's a way; so I decided to grade the seeds according to size, and sow them in boxes. I got several boxes and filling them with suitable soil, commenced planting the seeds. They were soon full, so I got yet other boxes, then pans and pails, and then some more. Finally the last seed was covered and our back yard decked out as never before. I watered



PANSIES.

them copiously every evening, and soon the tiny shoots began to appear above the brown earth, then my real pleasure began.

Each morning there were numbers of new plants to greet me—old acquaintances of the floral kingdom, and strangers that sent me to my books to learn their names and classifications as their development progressed sufficiently. As soon as they became large enough to transplant, I placed them here and there among the hardy plants any where I could find room, and they soon overflowed into the vegetable garden. How eagerly I watched the first buds unfold to the kiss of the morning sunshine, and soon what a wealth of beauty in coloring and sweetness there was! One bed of Pansies contained 25 different colors and combinations of colors. The Pinks and Carnations were so beautiful—single, double, striped and mottled; pure white, pink, red, salmon, all colors and combinations in their various shades, and all of them so sweet. There were Poppies of all colors, kinds and descriptions; Asters, Snapdragons, Bachelor Buttons, Catchfly, Nicotianas, Petunias, Portulaca, Daisy, Larkspur, Butterfly Flowers, and many, many more, too numerous to mention, and of less common renown. Dainty little blossoms, bold, flaunting blossoms, each with a particular charm all its own. How I enjoyed them all through the growing season, and the memory of them has brightened these gloomy days of winter. Out under the snow are several kinds of hardy perennials that I am waiting to see bloom next season, especially the Hollyhocks, which gave a fine promise in the fall. We brought some of the plants into the house, and one, a shrubby looking plant with bright green leaves, is covered with bunches of bright yellow blossoms with the most delightful perfume imaginable. I gave away a good many of the plants last fall—Pinks, Pansies, Nicotianas, and others, that they might give others cheer through the winter. I only hope that others who may have received your Surprise Mixture packet of seeds, enjoyed them as much as I did. With best wishes for your success, I am most sincerely,



PORTULACA.

Eldred, Pa., Feb. 25, 1913. Jessie E. Carpenter.



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Marvel Fish Lure Best bait ever discovered. Write Us.
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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 15 years old and live on a farm. I love everything beautiful, pure and clean. I love the sunshine, birds and all flowers and trees. I see beauty in everything in nature. One thing I do not like is bad boys and girls who delight in torturing poor, dumb animals. I have a good mamma and papa. My papa does not smoke, chew nor drink. Armenia Thompson.
Triton, Wash., March 12, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 16 years old and love flowers, of which I have a good many. I love Ferns best of all, but do not have much luck with them. We have taken your Magazine over a year, and like it so well I am going to renew my subscription. I would like to correspond with others of my age. Gertrude Sims.
Dalton, Ga., March 11, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live at the Brinton Arsenic Mines. I enjoy it here because there are so many wild flowers in the woods and fields. We have two cats, but I do not care for them. I am very fond of music. I can play the organ and guitar and banjo. I am 14 years old, and weigh 135 pounds. Postals exchanged. Ethel Whitenack.
Brinton, Va.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 15 years old, and have a lot of Roses, Hyacinths, Dahlias and many other flowers. I have three Orange trees that we have kept for three years. We have a large orchard, and in summer it is a sight to see the pretty song birds. In nearly every tree there is a nest. I would not harm them for anything. I like your Magazine, and have subscribed for it. I would not do without it. Lu Covington.
Boyd's Creek, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a schoolgirl 13 years old, and live with my grandmother. We live on a farm in summer, and in town in winter. I am in the ninth grade. I have a piano and violin, and take a lesson on each once every week. I have a Shetland pony named Gypsy, two Angora cats and nine goldfish. My grandmother has taken your Magazine for nine years, and likes it very much. We have a flower garden on the farm.
Brattleboro, Vt., Feb. 19, 1913. Edith Berkley.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 10 years old and love flowers and birds. In my flower garden are Hollyhocks, Daisies, Morning Glories, Feverfew, Fairy Roses and Canterbury Bells. We have red, pink and white Geraniums. Mamma has a red Gloxinia. We also have lots of wild flowers. Freda Johnson.
St. Francis, Kans., Jan. 9, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 14 years old and lived on a farm until a year ago, when we moved to town. I had a valuable Coach dog named Scrap, but one day last fall he was killed by the cars. He would do tricks and was very pretty. Can anyone write me the piece entitled, "When the Robe of White is Given to the Faded Coats of Blue?" Mildred Sears.
Spencer, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—We are twins and live on a farm. We are 15 years old and in the ninth grade. We have a sister and brother older than we are. We have dark hair and light brown eyes. Mamma has been taking your Magazine, and likes it. Lottie and Katie Ralph.
Laurel, Ill., Feb. 20, 1913.

LADIES TO SEW AT HOME

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Sew Anything

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CORRESPONDENCE.

From Kansas.—Mr. Park: I have enjoyed the letters in your Magazine from other flower lovers so much that I thought a little talk about my flowers might interest some of your readers. There are some kinds of flowers that will not do as well here as they did in Pennsylvania, but others do better. It is harder to keep hardy kinds through the first winter, on account of the alternate freezing and thawing, with no snow to protect them.

My Geraniums have been so nice this winter. A single one that I raised from seed several years ago, crimson with scarlet blotch, has had thirty-five clusters at a time for weeks. It comes the nearest being a perpetual bloomer of any Geranium I ever saw. S. A. Nutt, a small plant that



GERANIUM.

I took up out of the bed, has had a dozen large clusters for weeks. Three varieties of Hibiscus have been in bloom ever since I brought them in last fall. A double red Hibiscus has one blossom, and five buds showing color now. Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocuses and Freesias are blooming. Some of the Hyacinths have seven spikes to the bulb. After these will come the Narcissus, Trumpet and Poeticus, and by that time my four beds

of bulbs in the yard will be blooming. After them will come the Iris, Paeonies in seven varieties, and other hardy kinds.

Kansas is the home of the Rose, and as we do not have the pests that destroy the foliage here, they are a joy, unless an unusual hard winter freezes them to the ground.

Dahlias begin blooming here about the middle of June and continue until frost. Then we have Lychnis, Per. Phlox, Per. Larkspur, Platycodon and Snapdragon that are fine. Cannas and Gladiolus also do well.

My flower garden is near the well and I have a pipe to take the water to my flowers. My Lemon has five lemons turning yellow, and is budded to blossom again. Asparagus plumosus has hundreds of feet of its lovely vine, and a large Wax vine, near an Abutilon in the west window, is almost to the top and covered with its pretty bells. I have a pit opening from the cellar, where I keep my large bedding plants. The boiler keeps it just warm enough to have them blossom very nicely.

One thing about Park's Magazine that I admire is the Editor's stand on tobacco. Although Kansas is a Prohibition State and we have some very good laws against tobacco, they are not enforced as they should be. Now that we have the right of suffrage I hope there can be something done to check this evil and protect our boys.

Why do we see so little mention of the Moon flower? There is nothing prettier at times. I am going to try the Cardinal vine and the sky-blue Moon flower this year.

Wiley, Kansas.

Mrs. E. F. Varner.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Achimenes.—Three or four of the scaly bulbs of Achimenes may be placed in a five-inch pot, where they will soon develop into a glorious mass of foliage and bloom. They like a light sandy soil and partial shade.

Angel's Trumpet.—This is a common name for Brugmansia. The plant grown from a cutting will bloom when a year old, or even in less time. In spring it can be bedded out at the south side of a wall or building, where it will grow and bloom all summer, and can be re-potted and kept in a frost-proof place during winter.

Ripe Berries In 4 Months

This wonderful EVERBEARING Tree Raspberry is a valuable variety; nothing like it grows; a strong handsome bush literally loaded with berries and should be grown in every garden in the country. It yields a crop of fruit the same summer and fall from plants set in April or May. Plants set in April, gave ripe fruit July 4th and continued to produce ripe berries until the end of October.

Berries are large and beautiful, as large as the largest Red Raspberries, brilliant crimson color, firm, and fine flavor. The plants are perfectly hardy even in the coldest regions and do well on any soil. A dozen plants are worth several dollars in any garden, and we want every reader of this paper to try them. Strong plants which we guarantee will fruit this summer, now ready to see in Garden, 15c each

—3 for 30c—12 for \$1.00, postpaid.

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With every order for plants of this great BERRY, (if you enclose M. O. or Silver) we will send FREE FOR TRIAL a sample of our NEW EARLY QUICK GROWING SPANISH PEANUT. Earliest of all, will grow in North or South, an interesting novelty for your garden.
Order Quick For This Offer Will Not Appear Again.
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ALL WILL BLOOM THIS SUMMER
Hardy, Everblooming, Guaranteed True to Name

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DAHLIAS

CATHERINE DUER—Cherry scarlet. WHITE SWAN—Snow white. J. H. JACKSON—Velvety crimson. GOLDEN AGE—Deep yellow. OBAN—Delicate mauve. DOLLY—or Sylvia pink. Most gorgeous garden flower. Blooms from July to frost. Ready sale for their bloom.

One tuber, any variety, 15 cents. Any 3 for 40 cts. The 6 for 75 cts. postpaid.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

From Kansas.—In looking over the February number of your Magazine I came on to that poem entitled "The White Pilgrim," and it awakened memories of the long ago. I tried hard to fight the tears back, but they would come.

I was about four years old, and there was a campmeeting held on my father's farm, in Macon Co., Mo., and my uncle, William Burgess, and his little daughter, Mary, about ten years old, came over a hundred miles to attend the meeting and visit with us a few days. They were both considered fine singers for that day and age of the world, and I think yet my uncle could put more soul into his singing than anyone I ever heard. They sang many pieces, but The White Pilgrim was the favorite. No matter how much talking and noise there was on the camp ground, when my uncle and cousin began to sing every one would become quiet, and they would crowd up so close to hear the singing some one would have to push them back, as the weather was hot. The crowd would call for The White Pilgrim two or three times before they were willing for them to stop. I am now near 69 years old, and remember everything as vividly almost as if it were yesterday. I wonder if there are any others living that remember that campmeeting. My uncle died before the war. That was the first and the last time I ever heard The White Pilgrim sung, only what little my brother and I sang it. Your correspondent gave the first explanation I had ever heard of The White Pilgrim. After the meeting was over my uncle and cousin went home, and in a few months my little cousin sickened and died; but I never forgot her sweet singing, and her sweet life. My uncle had several of the books (The Christian Psalmist) with him, and he gave my brother, John W. Still, one of them, and I have it yet. Though it is sere and yellow with age it is among my treasured keepsakes. In the spring of 1861 my brother went to Denver, and before he went he gave me his Christian Psalmist. I remember the morning he went, a beautiful morning in May. I watched him till out of sight, then I went to the back of the orchard about a quarter of a mile away, and watched his white-covered wagon till it disappeared out of sight forever. When I came back to the house there was a lady there who had come visiting. I told her that I watched my brother till out of sight. She said: "Oh! you ought not to have done that; you will never see him again." "Oh, yes," I said, "he promised us the last thing to come back this fall." But soon the war broke out, and he enlisted and served his time out, then went on to California, and was married there. One day a large limb fell upon him and killed him. I think God is good to us to veil the future from us. Rovia M. Clark.

Osage Co., Kans., Feb. 24, 1913.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am so glad spring is coming. I have a garden every year. The Beet is my favorite vegetable, and Roses and Violets are my favorite flowers. I am 11 years old and in the 4th grade. We have no cats but plenty of birds. Opelika, Ala., Jan. 28, 1913. Douglas McCall.

LILIES.

Emblems of Christ our Lord,
Roses and Lilies fair;
No flowers within His Word
So in His glory share.

The Lilies of the Field,
Sweet teachers of the soul,
Which will their lessons yield
Long as the seasons roll.

They neither toil nor spin;
Exist without a care;
Yet on the earth there is no king
With garb so chaste and rare.

Frozen! they burst to life,
To nature's minstrelsy;
A resurrection type
Of immortality.

Mrs. Nannie R. Glass.

Frederick Co., Va.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Kentucky.—Mr. Park: I have taken your Magazine, off and on for twenty-five years, and have saved a large number of them. To me they are still as valuable and interesting as at first, and I would almost as soon think of destroying my Bible as one of these dear, helpful guides.

In 1905 or 1906, Mr. Park, you sent me seven plants, among which were a Pierson Plume Fern, a yellow Jasmine, and a Beaute Pottvine Geranium, which I still have, and they are the admiration of everyone who sees them. The Fern is magnificent, filling a large window, and I have divided and given away large quantities of it, fully half. The Jasmine reaches almost to the ceiling in a bay window in the dining room, and is now in bloom, with its beautiful golden, waxy and deliciously fragrant flowers. Small wonder that it has been immortalized in song and story! I have kept the Geranium at rest this winter, as it bloomed so profusely all last summer. Often it had 18 of its immense umbels of bloom open at the same time, with almost as many spikes of buds in various stages of growth. It is really a slip from the parent plant, only a year old. The former I lost because of gas fumes, as we use gas for heating purposes, but all plant life abhors gas. The Geranium was in a pot on an upper balcony, and was perfectly beautiful the whole season, a veritable sheet of vivid bloom. If it had been planted in the ground it would have been a shrub in size, and the numbers of blooms almost uncountable. After a lapse, your dear little Magazine is once again a cherished monthly visitor, and always inspiring. I have already marked some plants I wish to purchase when your "Pick Them Out" page makes its annual appearance, as your plants are sure to grow, and are so reliable in every way. Mrs. Campbell.

Fayette Co., Ky., Feb. 28, 1913.

From Oklahoma.—Mr. Park: How I wish I could go around and get many subscribers to your Magazine. I hope I may be able to do so sometime. I would like to teach these people to love flowers instead of tobacco. Mary Babb.

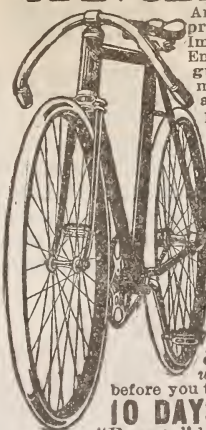
Pontotoc Co., Okla., Jan. 7, 1913.

From Virginia.—Mr. Park: I really think that all have an element of love in their hearts for flowers. How dull would be a home without vines and plants and flowers. Can you think of anything so cheerless and uninviting? As a matter of interest I will tell you that I had twenty sisters and brothers. My father was married twice. I had six whole brothers and four whole sisters; the others were my half brothers and sisters. My father was eighty-one years and ten months old when he died. He was very fond of flowers.

Mrs. Eddie B. Judd.

Page Co., Va., March 12, 1913.

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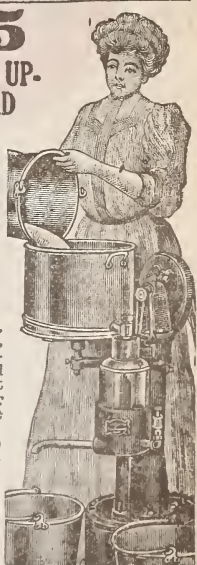
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I want your subscription to this Magazine continued, and for only 25 cents will send the Magazine and ten packets of the finest special mixtures, as follows:

White, embracing pure white with an eye, white slightly shaded and tinted, white with spots, etc., 5

Blue, embracing dark blue, dark violet, rich purple, and blue margined, shaded, blotched, etc., very handsome, 5

Shaded, embracing all the leading colors margined, shaded and rayed in superb and charming contrast; many light and beautiful tints as well as rich shades, 5

Yellow, embracing rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, yellow with spots, yellow shaded, etc., 5

Azure, embracing the handsome new shades of light blue, azure, ultramarine and lavender blue, very strikingly marked and tinted, 5

Red, embracing bright red, rosy red, rich scarlet, and red with tints, shadings, etc., 5

Black, embracing coal black, blue black, dark violet blue, jet black, purplish black, etc., 5

Blotched, showing ground colors with spots and blotches in peculiar and striking contrast; marvelous in size, form and odd markings, 5

Striped, embracing a great variety of colors, all distinctly striped, flaked and splashed; they cannot be excelled, 5

Mixed, embracing a variety of superb shades and markings not included in the above varieties, as plain and fancy faces of orange, lilac, bronze, peacock, violet, etc.; rare and beautiful varieties mixed, 5

All of these mixtures are specially prepared from finest named sorts. Thus 25 cents will bring you the ten packets above listed, and this Magazine a year. Five lots and five subscriptions for \$1.00. May I not have your subscription? Tell your friends. Get up a club. Address

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

THE COUNTRY.

Oh, I like the peaceful country,
Where the rivers ever flow,
And flowers fair with fragrance
Are ev'ry place I go.

At ev'ry turn, what do I learn,
But of some pretty flower;
Or of some bush or trailer,
That makes a friendly bower,

The Primrose, soft and dainty,
Outdoes all human art;
Oh, I love the pleasant country,
So dear to nature's heart,

Herbert Harris.

Santa Barbara Co., Cal., Jan. 28, 1913.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Iowa.—Dear Mr. Park: I have taken your Magazine and been your patron for over fifteen years, and in all that time have never been disappointed. I lived in Michigan until five years ago, and never had any trouble in making plants grow, but here, in central Iowa, I find it difficult to grow Roses and perennials of most kinds. Our early warm weather in spring is nearly always followed by a freeze, and the shrubs and Roses, with sap running free, are either nipped or killed outright. The only way I find at all safe is to keep everything covered until it is so warm it seems as if there could be no possible danger, and then sometimes they get caught. I used to wonder why wild Ivy was about the only vine grown here, but I find it is because all other kinds winter-kill so easily. Bulbs of most kinds do well, and all annuals, too. I have a conservatory full of lovely plants, and keep a lot of Geraniums, Cannas, and small shrubs in the cellar over winter, so our place is beautiful in the summer, if the flowers are mostly house plants and annuals. Peonies do well, and there were a half dozen large clumps of them when we came here. In spite of drawbacks we took first prize given last year by the City Beautiful League for the handsomest and best kept place in town, which was some reward for the time and work we had put on it.

We have a lot of Tulips bought originally years ago from you, that are doing well so far, but the first year here they were all one color. In Michigan we had all colors from pure white to deep red, and a good many yellow ones; but the first year here they were all a dingy dull red, not one of any other color. But every year there are more of the original colors, and last year they were very pretty again. Do you suppose the soil made all that difference? And if so, why do they change back? I would like to write a description of our home here, if you would care to print it. It might encourage others to go and do likewise.

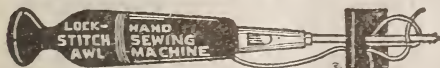
Mrs. W. E. Hawley.

Webster City, Ia., Feb. 26, 1913.

Non-blooming Pear Trees.—It is not uncommon to have complaint about Pear trees not blooming or bearing. I have seen trees with horse shoes hung upon the branches, because of a superstitious belief that the trees would bear. They bear the horse shoes. A better idea is that of an old farmer who drove the trunk of a non-bearing tree full of nails, in order to make it bear. This reduces the vitality of the tree and consequently tends to the development of buds and fruit. A more modern method is to enrich the soil with bonedust or phosphate, and root-prune the tree by sinking a spade in the soil around some distance from the tree to cut off the roots, and thus weaken its vitality. Do not prune the tops, as this will only encourage a more vigorous growth.

G. W. P.

Lancaster Co., Pa., Feb. 20, 1913.



Lockstitch Sewing shoes, harness, rugs, canvas, etc., with lockstitch like sewing machine. 60c each, 2 for \$1.00; Waxed Thread free. Stamps taken. Snap for agents. W. A. MacKenzie, 159 Lloyd Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WHO WANTS SOME FREE SILVERWARE

Lincoln, Leonard & Co., the Mammoth Home Furnishing Company of Chicago Are Giving Away a Fortune in Silverware

To celebrate their twenty-five years of selling direct from factory to user, this great concern is distributing free of cost upwards of a million dollars' worth of the celebrated Wm. Rogers silverware.

You can have spoons, knives, forks, in the new 1913 patterns, beautiful mesh bags, elaborate toilet sets or in fact, anything shown on their silverware sheet which they send to anyone who writes. This is a grand opportunity to get something for nothing, and the Lincoln-Leonard Company authorized us to tell our readers about it and permit them to share in the gifts if they want to.

This concern's business is unique in method and marvelous in its magic growth. They make all their own goods in their own factories and sell everything direct to the user, cutting out all the middlemen who are the usual factors in selling furniture.



This policy enables them to save the profits that go to the dealer, wholesaler, etc., and give it to the user instead.

As a result of this method, this concern has grown to such magnitude that they now own their own forests, railroads, saw-mills, etc. They virtually control the market

and secure their raw materials at as low a price as they want to pay.

The chair pictured here at \$2.98 is a splendid example of how this factory to user selling idea saves you big money. Here is a chair on which the factory selling price is \$2.98. The wholesaler pays \$3.00 for it, the dealer or catalog house pays \$3.25, and the retail price is \$4.50. But bought from Lincoln-Leonard, right from their factory, the cost is only \$2.98. You see all the middlemen are eliminated and so are their profits. Any one can get this chair at this price. Send for one and see for yourself.

This is only one of the items on which you can save a lot of furniture money. Their new 1913 catalog contains over 5,000 more—and every one a big bargain. If you will send your name to Lincoln, Leonard & Company, 700, 37th St., Chicago, they will gladly send you this big money saving catalog, together with the circular showing pictures of the free silverware.

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Needed on every porch and outside door-step. Right now is the time to sell it—A

winner. C. P. Draper, Mass., first order for 200. C. A. Johnson sold 40 in 1½ days. W. W. Harpster, Pa., made \$27.45 in 4

evenings, spare time work. Write quick for terms of free sample. A postal will do.

Thomas Co. 3050 West St. Dayton, O.

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Costs little, no plumbing, little water.

Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll.

Full length baths, far better than tin tubs. Lasts

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6 EVERBLOOMING ROSES 25¢

Including a genuine plant of the wonderful new
CLIMBING ROSE, "EXCELSA"

Greatest Climber Ever Introduced—Better Than Crimson Rambler
Rich, crimson flowers, 30 to 40 on a stem. Foliage insect
and rust proof. The other five are: Wm. R. Smith, shell
pink; White Cochet, pure white; Helen Gambier, pure
yellow; Star of France, deep red; Champion of the
World, deep pink. The six, all strong plants on own roots,
postpaid for 25 cents. Will bloom profusely this summer.

30 Beautiful Plants for \$1.00

6 Chrysanthemums...25c. 6 Best Carnations....25c.
6 Bedding Petunias...25c. 6 Ferns, all different..25c.

We will send any one of these splendid collections on
receipt of 25 cents; or the entire four collections and the
6 Roses named above for only \$1.00. We pay all post-
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by the German Canary Breeders
of the St. Andreasberg, to restore
cage birds to health and song, and
prevent them from becoming ill.
Sold by druggists. Mailed for 15c.

**CAUTION—Bird manna is sold
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illustrated, showing canaries in their natural colors.
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breed them for profit. Hints on their diseases and
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each town to distribute free circulars
and take orders for concentrated flavor-
ing in tubes. Permanent position.
J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 447-V Dearborn St., Chicago

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Wisconsin.—Mr. Park: I have sev-
eral Century Plants, one of which is large enough
to bloom—the first I ever saw, and a novelty
around here. I also have small Calla Lilies, Wan-
dering Jew, Impatiens Sultan, Zonale Gerani-
ums, Silver-leaf Geraniums, an unnamed Lily
with leaves like Sea Onion. The Geraniums have
not done well. The Silver-leaf has dropped most
of its leaves. I have all of them in an east win-
dow, so on cold, frosty days they don't get much
sunshine. I also have a Begonia started since
last fall, but it isn't growing a bit. It is kept
moist in sandy soil. Its leaves are similar in
color to Maple-leaf Begonia, but of a different
shape. I don't know the name. My Fern has
stood still all winter. I re-potted it in a compost
of new dirt, sand, loam and rotted manure, with
charcoal. I also put tea and tea leaves and castor
oil on a few days ago. It looks bright but does
not grow. I water with warm water and keep it
near the north window. **Nellie Dickson.**

Janesville, Wis., Feb. 25, 1913.

Note.—Geraniums do well only in a sunny window.
They will live in a sunless window, but will not
bloom. They also like a rather moist atmosphere.
The old-fashioned Silver-leaf Geranium is very liable
to lose its leaves. The newer variety known as Mrs.
Parker is sturdier, and also has lovely pink flowers.
It is much to be preferred to the old Silver-leaf.
The Begonia and Fern may both be in need of a
more moist atmosphere. A shallow pan of water
placed upon the register or radiator will make the
air healthier for the plants as well as the human in-
mates of the room.—Ed.

Notes on California Flowers.—Have you
ever noticed, friend flower lover, that flowers
often, aside from warmth and moisture, do well
or otherwise, in a location as to altitude. That
is to say, the hill flowers, wild ones at least, do
best in their own home section. I found the
California Poppy very plentiful along the rail-
road track or in cleared fields, never in the hills.
When transplanted on a hill they did not thrive.
In Sonoma County we had in the hills wild Cyclac-
men, which grew in the open fields early; wild
Blue Flag marked identically as is the tame Flag,
but only half its size; a flower that grew on the
bulb called Indian Soapwort, a bright yellow,
three-cornered flower, quite early, which upon
opening generally contained a fly; a wild Pea
with small flowers that grew in the shady forest,
climbing on near-by shrubs; and other less im-
portant bloomers. The place to find fragrant
flowers was in a canyon through which trickled
in summer a tiny creek, fed by a spring. Here
were to be found great Azalea bushes 20 feet tall.
The flowers were as large as Petunias, and were
white with a golden yellow stripe. For about a
quarter of a mile they monopolized the banks of
the creek. When some were transplanted to
valley land they died. Why? Because, having
water and sun, they also needed the shade, such
as they had in the canyon. **A. S. W.**

Hunterdon Co., N. J., Jan. 23, 1913.

QUESTIONS.

Violet Enemy.—There is a small white
worm killing my Violets. It is about an inch
long, but very small. Will someone kindly tell
me through the Magazine a remedy for them?—
Mrs. J. R. Robertson, Paradise, Tex.

Yucca.—I have a Yucca seven years old that
has never bloomed. In the spring it throws up a
stem, but when a foot high it stops growing and
the old part dies down, then new shoots come up
around the old one. How shall I treat it?—**Fannie Allison, Shelby Co., Ohio.**

Azalea.—How should I treat Azalea? Mine
did not bloom this winter. The leaves turned
yellow and dropped off.—**Mrs. Stewart, Euclaire,**
Wis., Feb. 24, 1913.

Amaryllis.—I have a hardy Amaryllis that
comes up every season, but does not bloom. How
shall I treat it?—**W. R. Wilson, Shenandoah Co.,**
Va., Jan. 22, 1913.

Moss Fern.—Will someone give me direc-
tions for growing Moss Fern? I have tried it in
rich soil as well as poor soil, and in sunshine and
shade, but without success.—**Mrs. E. F. Clegg,**
Boone Co., Ky., Feb. 23, 1913.

SEA AND LAND.

One sunny afternoon in the latter part of January my cousin and I left Marin County at 3:15 P. M. for "the city." For a few miles the railroad lay in a valley surrounded by chicken farms, but we soon reached the beautiful Torrales Bay, a few miles from its mouth. It is probably fifteen miles in length, and closed in by large mountains.

The artistic little station, consisting of a few pretty little buildings, was built on piles in the water, which skirted the bay. A pretty combination of yellow and brown seems to be the general color scheme. The clean platforms are often surrounded by high lattice work and several large boxes of blooming flowers brighten it up. Many small boats may be seen rocking lazily, and others are out on the bay. That day a mist of light clouds screened the sun from view and gave the bay the appearance of silvery moonlight.

When we left the bay we were soon in the redwood timber (not the giants). Although this is not the Poppy season there is no time in the year when you will not see the lovely yellow California Poppy.

One place the railroad goes over half of a large redwood stump, and the jagged weather-beaten edges of the other half protrude from the earth half covered with vines and garnished with Ferns. Shortly after the red sunset had turned gray we had reached the mirrored water-stretches and purple-reflected hills that told us we were near Sausalito.

Our boat was waiting and we walked to the front of the upper dock. It was pitch dark now, and the black water rolled and foamed among the piers. Far ahead glittered the inviting lights of San Francisco, from the green light on the ferry building to the little group of light at the Presidio. The latter is the army headquarters. It is a beautiful park covering 1540 acres, fronting both the ocean and the bay. The armament for coast defense is here. To the "starboard" several chains of lights indicated Alcatraz Island, the United States military prison. To the "larboard" lay Angel Island, the military reservation and government quarantine station. It is much larger than Alcatraz, but the lights were all we could see. As soon as the last train came and the people boarded the boat, it pulled out. An intensely cold breeze began to blow. Say what you will, San Francisco is cold at night. We almost cross the channel of the Golden Gate, and we could see the two great revolving lights.

Somewhere in the city, evidently on the heights, a solitary search light shot a stream of light probably two miles in length into the foggy sky. Several times it was flashed on the bay.

We knew that we would be lucky if we caught the next Alameda boat from the ferry building, so when our boat landed we

made a rush and just caught it. To the left of us, as we were on our way, we could see the huge black shadowy form of Yerba Ruena or Goat Island, the naval training station. To the right the battleships always anchor, but it was too dark to see whether there were any that night or not.

From the Alameda pier we took the "Encinal" end of the "loop," which was an electric local, and soon reached our destination.

The next time I will tell you of many interesting things I saw while there.

Fallon, Calif.

Vivian Swanson.

SOME CHOICE

BULBS ^{A^N} ROOTS

For Present Planting. Just Received from Holland.

Achimenes, mixed, for pots and baskets, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per dozen.

Amaryllis, Algberrth, various colors mixed, 50c ea.

Anomatheca, Scarlet Freesia, 3 bulbs 10 cts.

Apogon Tuberosa, a pretty vine, 6c each, 50c doz.

Begonia, Tuberosus, Fringed, white, rose, red, yellow, salmon, 8 cts. each, the 5 for 25 cts.

Caladium, Fancy-leaved, named, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Caladium, Esculentum, does well in shade, fine bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Calla, Large-flowered white, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 doz.

Canna, King Humbert, red, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 doz.

Canna, Richard Wallace, yellow, 15c each, \$1.50 doz.

Cypella Herberti, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Diclytra eximia, everblooming, hardy, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Eucomis punctata, large bulbs, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Ferraria (Tigridia), white, yellow and red, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Funkia subcordata, White Day Lily, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Funkia undulata variegata, 15c ea., \$1.50 doz.

Gladiolus (see special adv. in this issue).

Gladiolus, Princeps, Amaryllis-flowered, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Gladiolus, Non Plus Ultra, Peach Blossom and Blushing Bride, 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

Gloxinias (see special adv. elsewhere).

Hyacinthus Candicans, Summer Hyacinth, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Lilium Auratum, large bulbs, 20c each, \$2.00 doz.

Lilium Lancifolium, red, rose, white, large bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Madeira Vine, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Montbretia (see adv. elsewhere).

Peonies, Snowball, white; Humea carnea, blush;

Lady Eleanora Bramwell, pink; Boule de Nieve,

variegated; Pres. Roosevelt, red; Duke of Wellington, primrose; 10 cts. each, the six for 50 cts.

Tritoma, Flame Flower, Corallina and MacOwani, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Tuberosa, Excelsior Pearl, large, 4c each, 35c doz.

Tuberosa, Excelsior Pearl, blooming size, 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

Tuberosa, variegated leaved, 4 cts. each, 40 cts. doz.

Tydea, Gesneraceous bulbs, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 doz.

Tricyrtus Hirta, Toad Lily, 10 cts. each, \$1 doz.

Water Lily, large roots, 20 cts. each, \$2.00 per doz.

Watsonia, Bugle Lily, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

Zephyranthes rosea, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.

Any of these Bulbs and Roots will be promptly mailed on receipt of price. Now is the time to plant. Do not delay. I guarantee satisfaction.

Address GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.



"EASY" \$22.50 A WEEK

The New Improved "Easy" Iron. Quick, easy sales—big profits. New invention—women wild—agents getting rich. Brant, Mo., sold 3 doz. first week; Fitter, Ia., sold 24 in 3 days. Does big ironing for two cents. Saves cost in short time. Guaranteed. Saves time—labor—strength—health. Write quick for special terms.

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The Lily of the Valley is not whiter than your complexion will be after you have used WHITE ROSE, the matchless skin bleach and skin food preparation. If your skin is discolored from sunburn, tan, blotches or other causes, write at once to Carlinville, Commercial Company, Dept. E, Carlinville, Ill., for full FREE particulars and special offer now being made.

AGENTS Clear \$50.00 a week putting out on our free trial selling plan the wonderful new kerosene mantle light, five times brighter than electric. One agent sold over \$800.00 worth in 15 days. No experience necessary. Ask for agency proposition. MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 491 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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FREE NEW ALMANAC WHEN TO PLANT AND HARVEST BY THE MOON

Predictions about Crops, Weather, Sickness, Lucky Days, Future Events, When to Transplant, Trim Trees, Set Eggs, Butcher Meats, Travel, Write Letters, Sign Papers, Seek Business, Ask Favors, Borrow Money, Wean Babies, Take Medicine, Perform Surgical Operations Successfully, Etc.

A Daily Guide to Speculate, Gain Knowledge and Make Money Valuable Information for Show People, Street Vendors, Office Workers, Etc. SEND TWO CENT STAMP for POSTAGE.

Prof. J. MACDONALD, Globe Building, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer's girl 10 years old. I have two little twin brothers and they go to school every day, and to church every Sunday. My papa gave the twins a nice little Shepherd pup and they have fine times playing with him. Postals exchanged. Carrie M. Boyles.

Bolivar, Tenn., R. 2, Feb. 4, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl ten years old and in the third grade. I have a pet goat that my little brother and I can ride anywhere. I have a pet chicken too. Mamma takes your Magazine

and thinks she cannot do without it.

Wade, Okla., 1913.

Ella Vaughan.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl 12 years old, and go a mile and one-half to school. Papa made my brother and me a sled and we have great fun with it. We have a dog named Bob, and we hitch him up to the sled and he pulls us.

Edissa Rhodes.

Bayneville, Kas., Feb. 25, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer's son ten years old, and in the seventh grade. Papa has eight milk cows, some pigs and horses. We have taken your Magazine for three years and think it fine. I now have ten subscribers for your Magazine, and think the Swiss clock will be very nice.



Leonard Gregory.

Lawrence, Kas., Feb. 10, 1913.

Note.—To any little boy or girl who will send me ten subscribers to the Magazine at 15 cents each, each subscriber getting either 10 Gladiolus bulbs, 10 packets of flower seeds or 10 packets of vegetable seeds, I will send a Swiss Clock or a nickel-plated watch. See offer on 4th advertising page in this number. Now, how many little boys and girls will send me a club this month?—Editor.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am greatly interested in the Magazine, especially the Children's Corner. I go to school every day. I have not missed one day this year. I am in the sixth grade. I am a great lover of flowers. I will try to get you a club of subscribers for the Magazine.

Wolverine, Mich., March 8, 1913.

Fay Bowman.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

A Tract for the Bereaved.—Rev. E. W. Pfaffenberger, Boonville, Missouri, editor of the Western Christian Union, a religious monthly, is the author of a little tract, "Heaven and Our Sainted Loved Ones," which is a beautiful message to the sorrowing. It is calculated to soothe the aching heart of the bereaved, and every wounded spirit whose dear ones have gone before will find in it a source of comfort. The price is 10 cents a copy, or twelve copies for \$1.00, if anyone wishes a number of copies for distribution. The money thus obtained will be used to defray the college expenses of a young man who is studying for the ministry. Anyone interested should address Rev. E. W. Pfaffenberger, Boonville, Mo.

The Magazine Without Medical Advertisements.—A few subscribers to Park's Floral Magazine have objected to the medical advertisements. It is a fact that the Magazine cannot be published profitably without the medical advertisements in the general edition, but to accommodate certain patrons I shall issue an edition without the medical advertisements, and those who object to them should write me at once, so that I can place their names on my list for this edition. This will overcome any objection of my friends to the general edition of the Magazine.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a new subscriber, a little girl seven years old. I have two sheep, two dolls and some ducks. I sold the ducks I raised last year for \$6.00, and had the money for my own.

Hazel Warren.

Soldiers Grove, Wis., Feb. 24, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl 10 years old. Grandma has been taking your Magazine quite a while, and I like to read it. I am a lover of flowers. I have a little colt that is black. We have lots of Violets in the meadows.

Franklin Co., Pa. Esther Burkholder.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 14 years old and like the country best, as I can see the birds and flowers. I like your Magazine very much, because it tells so much about flowers. I like to read the letters from the boys and girls from different parts of the country. Postals exchanged.

Salem, N. J., Feb. 25, 1913. Ruth Crim.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR FREE HELP TO CURE

Woman Tells the Secret of Her Complete Cure So
That It Never Returned.



Mrs. Kathryn Jenkins, for many years was a leading society leader of Scranton, Pa. She tells free how she was cured of her hair blemish so that it never returned.

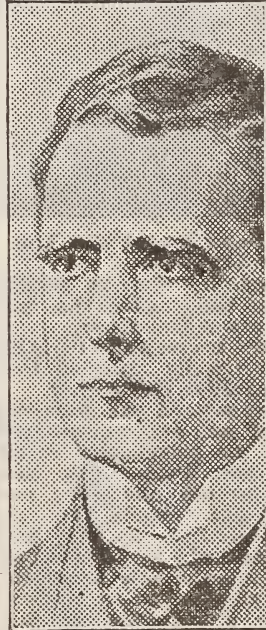
"From deep despair to joyful satisfaction was the change in my feelings when I found an easy method to cure a distressingly bad growth of Superfluous Hair, after many failures and repeated disappointments.

A full and complete description of how I cured the hair so that it has never returned, will be sent (absolutely free and without obligation) to any other sufferer who will send her name and address (stating whether Mrs. or Miss) and a 2 cent stamp for reply, addressed to Mrs. Kathryn Jenkins, Suite 154 BB, No. 623 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

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Lives at Any Distance Amazes
All Who Write to Him.

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His description as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you. All he wants is your name (written by yourself), your birth date and sex to guide him in his work. Money is not necessary. Mention the name of this paper and get a Trial Reading free. If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name, address, the date, month and year of birth (all clearly written), state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss, and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"Your advice is useful,
So thousands say,
I wish success and happiness,
Will you show me the way?"

If you wish you may enclose 10 cents (stamps of your own country) to pay postage and clerical work. Send your letter to Clay Burton Vance, Suite 642-A, Palais-Royal, Paris, France. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Postage on letters to France is 5 cents.



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Our fully guaranteed, stem wind and set, richly engraved watch, proper size; and brilliant 3-stone ring, are given FREE to anyone for selling 20 jewelry articles at 10c each. Order jewelry now: when sold send \$2.00 and we will send you watch, ring and handsome chain FREE. HOMER WATCH CO., Dept. 107, CHICAGO

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Foul breath, gum disease. All due to neglect or ignorance. Write for particulars of simple home remedy to Chicago's leading Dentist. Dr. F. W. Willard, K 32, Temple Court Bld., Chicago, Ill.

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**\$1000.00 Reward if We Fail; Read
Our Guarantee—Try it at Our
Risk—Mail Coupon Today**



**Beautiful Hair and Lots of it, if You
Use Crystolis.**

In Europe "Crystolis," the new English Hair Grower, has been called the most wonderful discovery of the century.

The judges of the Brussels and Paris Expositions enthusiastically awarded Gold Medals to this marvelous hair grower.

Already since we secured the American rights hundreds of men and women have written telling of the phenomenal results obtained by its use. People who have been bald for years tell how they now glory in beautiful hair. Others who have had dandruff all their lives say they have got a clean, healthy scalp after a few applications of this wonderful new treatment.

We don't care whether you are bothered with falling hair, prematurely gray hair, matted hair, brittle hair or stringy hairy; dandruff, itching scalp, or any or all forms of hair trouble, we want you to try "Crystolis" at our risk.

We give you a binding guarantee without any "strings" or red tape, that it won't cost you a cent if we do not prove to you that "Crystolis" will do all we claim for it, and what's important, we have plenty of money to back our guarantee. \$1000 has been deposited in our local bank as a special fund to be forfeited if we fail to comply with this contract.

Cut out the coupon below and mail it today to Creslo Laboratories, 2 S St., Binghamton, N. Y.

FREE COUPON

The Creslo Laboratories;

2 S Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

I am a reader of Park's Floral Monthly. Prove to me without cost how Crystolis stops falling hair, grows new hair, banishes dandruff and itching scalps and restores gray and faded hair to natural color. Write your name and address plainly and

PIN THIS COUPON TO YOUR LETTER.

THE FARM PROBLEM.

The government is properly interested in keeping the boys and girls upon the farm, and is sending out a letter stating that it is the universal opinion of the farmers throughout the country that the system of education is, in a large measure, responsible for the exodus of the youth from the country to the cities, and under this view an effort is being made to centralize the schools and dispense with the old-fashioned one-teacher district school. An elementary course in agriculture is also suggested, and a plot of ground attached to the school is proposed for the purpose of farm demonstration, these plots to be supplied with free seeds, and the school with an expert instructor from an agricultural college. It is thought by this means to overcome the tendency of the country youth to leave the farm and go to the city.

As a farmer, raised upon a farm, educated at a farm college, owning two farms, and with all the love of the farm and nature inculcated by education and practical demonstration, it looks to me as though the efforts in this direction are almost vanity. It has been found that the centralized schools really lead the boys and girls away from the farm, rather than instilling in them the desire for farm life. The better education a bright young man has, the greater is his desire to go to the city.

It seems to me that the true reason is overlooked by the people who are giving this subject their attention. The fact is that other industries have been sustained and promoted by passing laws which destroy foreign competition, and make the profits by manipulation far above what they should be; while the farmer has to plod along in competition with all nations and the cheapest labor in the world. The prices of his products, less handling and transportation, are set in England chiefly, where the produce of the world is marketed; while the prices of things he buys are fixed here by combinations and corporations who have entire control of the business. Clothing, hardware, etc., can be bought in England for about half the prices in America, but if the farmer should trade his grain there for such goods as he needs and bring them here the U. S. Government would stop him at the landing and say: "You must pay an average tariff of 75 per cent. if you want these goods." Under these conditions there is no inspiration for a smart young man to gain more than a livelihood by labor upon a farm, as it is not an industry that can be handled as are other industries. The farms today are gradually going into the hands of the local wealthy. They are not purchased with money made upon farms, but with money made in other industries. The only thing that keeps the farm land from being monopolized by capital today is, that there is no profit in farming. There is not a general farmer living who can run a farm by hired labor, paying for it at the prices paid the common mill laborer, and counting six per cent. interest on the capital, who would be able to make both ends meet, to say nothing of a salary for himself as manager. To make farming profitable, wheat should be not less than \$1.50 per bushel, corn \$1.00

per bushel and oats 75 cents per bushel. Even this would not afford a competency, unless the farmer applied himself industriously and economically to his business.

A recent letter in the daily North American suggests that the high tariff upon steel and woolen goods and other manufactures, has nothing to do with the "high cost of living," and suggested that the proper thing to do was to let the tariff alone, and put a high export duty upon bread-stuffs and meat, so that they could not be shipped out of the country. Thus the surplus would soon force prices down. He would use a two-edged sword and cut the farmer right and left, reducing the common value of his products, and increasing the price of everything that he buys. Had this man undertaken to give a reason for the farm boys leaving the farm, he would doubtless attribute it to lack of school facilities and education, and propose that the government should extend their free distribution of seeds, and send more high-salaried instructors (not practical farmers) into the country to tell the farmer boys how happy life is on the farm, and how much better it would be for them and the country if they would be contented there, and plod along in the same old way that their fathers have done in years past, except to use more combination and high-priced machinery, which, by the way, is hardly more economical in some ways than the old scythe and cradle were in the time of our grandfathers.

It is true that the boy who leaves the farm and goes to the city for pleasure and a good time will generally prove a failure. He had better, far better stay upon the farm. But the boy of character, who is ambitious to rise in the world, and who has ability to back him in his enterprise, will find an open door in the city for his advancement, and by tact and industry and energy he will make more in one year, when he gets established, than he would make in a lifetime in the country. The more intelligent and ambitious a boy is, the more anxious is he to get off the farm and go where there is more inspiration to rise in the world and make for himself fame and fortune.—Editor.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little boy 12 years old. I like flowers, birds and bees. I had a skep of bees, but they died. Kenneth R. Bowen.
Randolph, Vt., March 3, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little farm girl 10 years old. Among my pets are canary birds and a white hen. Mamma raises chickens, and I help her to take care of them. I am in the fourth grade, and like my teacher very much.
Thelma Woodard.
Platteville, Colo.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a schoolboy 13 years old. I like flowers. We have a Night-blooming Cereus six years old, and it bloomed in August and October last year. We have a pet cow named White Face.
Raymond A. Jamison.
Greensboro, Pa., Feb. 17, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl 15 years old, and find only one fault with your Magazine, and that is that it does not come often enough. I like the country with its birds and flowers. I go one-half mile to school. We have 20 kinds of flower seeds and would like to get more. I wish the girls would write and tell me how to group flowers, as I have not much room, and would like to know how to group the different kinds.
Nellie May Cunningham.
Union Mills, W. Va., Jan. 12, 1913.

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LISTEN! \$5 to \$20 a day—easy. Be a *one minute photographer*. LOOK! Cable, Wyo., writes: "Made \$27 in 2 hours."

Perry, Ky., writes:

"Made \$50 in 2 days." Hundreds of similar reports on file. Start business for yourself. Small capital. No experience.

Big, quick profits at fairs, picnics, private houses—EVERYWHERE. Profits start at once. Write us to-day. Get out of the "time clock" line and the "pay envelope" brigade. Investigate the

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Machine is everything in one—a *complete portable post card gallery*. Gets the interest, attention and order from every onlooker. Set of first supplies gives you back practically entire investment. You make money on the same day outfit arrives. Immediate sales—Immediate profits. Do you want to make \$2,000 this year? Then write at once. INFORMATION IS FREE. Address either office:

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Cut out the drudgery. Save time—labor—fuel. No walking back and forth to change irons—always the right heat for the best work if it's an

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No experience required. Every household a prospect. Sells almost on sight. NOT SOLD IN STORES. Martin, Tenn., made \$5000 in one year. Trimmer, Ill., writes, "Sold 12 in 10 hours." Mrs. Nixon, Vt., made \$14 in half a day. You can do it too. Send for big colored circular, shows iron full size, explains every thing. Exclusive selling rights—no charge for territory.

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Send me 25 cents, and I will send you a wonderful chart which will teach you to play accompaniments to any song in a few minutes. This sounds wonderful, and it is wonderful—but it is true, just the same. Prove it yourself. 500,000 of

these marvelous charts have been sold, and not one penny refunded. Yet, if you are not satisfied after 10 days, return the chart and I will cheerfully refund the 25 cents as well as the postage. Understand, you can play the piano or organ in a few minutes, so order today. Address, Franklin Music Co., Dept. H, 31 Park Row, New York City

Old Coins Wanted

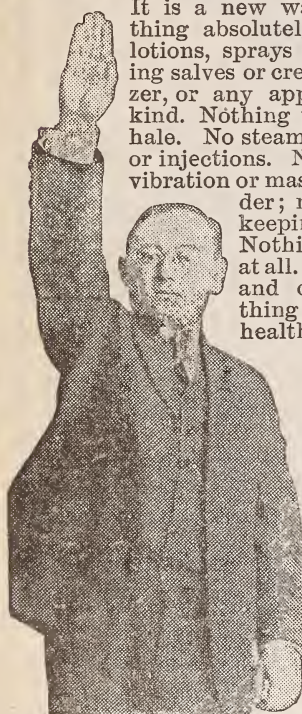
\$2 to \$600 paid for hundreds of Old Coins dated before 1895. Send TEN cents at once for our New Illustrated Coin Value Book, size 4x7. It may mean your fortune. CLARKE & CO., Coin Dealers, Box 72, Leroy, N. Y.

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No Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity

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It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming, or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different—something delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger, and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—**FREE**. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured, and

my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I AM FREE — YOU CAN BE FREE

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it **FREE**. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz. Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, **FREE**, at once. Do not delay. Send the postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

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1325 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SAVE THE BIRDS.

Another organization has arisen to fight the battle in behalf of our fast-vanishing birds. It is called the Order of Backwoodsmen and is composed of nature-lovers everywhere, but chiefly in the farming districts. Membership costs nothing, the working organization being supported by the unsolicited contributions of well-to-do sympathizers of the cause in New York City and elsewhere.

The declared object of the order is to "preserve unspoiled nature for unspoiled humanity," and whoever feels that he (or she) would like to be a soldier in the battle to save our useful and beautiful birds can become a member by simply writing to the National Organizer, Thomas M. Upp, Tompkins Corners, New York, who will send a leaflet showing the duties of the Backwoodsmen, and other matter of interest to workers in bird protection. Stamps for return postage are not necessary, but the organizer's postage bill is a heavy one, and there is no objection to their enclosure. Owners and tenants of farm lands are especially asked to take steps to protect their own property from selfish and insolent shooters.

The organizer is a genuine Backwoodsman, who lives in the backwoods, and is proud of it. He does not intend, if he can help it, that the wonderful charm which Nature has given to rural scenes shall be ruined by ignorant and selfish destroyers, and he asks his fellow rural dwellers everywhere to join him in his effort. Address Thomas M. Upp, Tompkins Corners, N. Y.

[Note.—The Editor heartily endorses this effort to save our song birds from extermination and would advise those interested to heed the above call. The Blue Birds and Pewees that were once so common have almost disappeared, and the Robin and Meadow Lark are fast decreasing in numbers. Let us be up and doing before it is too late.—Ed.]

ECZEMA



Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Puritus, Milk-Crust, Weeping Skin, Etc.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my time on this one disease and handling in the meantime nearly half of a million cases of this dreadful disease. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TODAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, just give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J.E. Cannaday, 1334 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

Referenda: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema.

From Pennsylvania.—Mr. Park: The Comet or Ostrich Feather Aster is as "fine as silk" to use for a showy autumn bed. Use the Dwarf or some other low-growing plants for the outer row. You will not be disappointed. For the center use white, and pink for the edge. Try raising house plants from seeds. Geraniums, Petunias, Coleus, and so many other sorts do well, and are so interesting to raise. I have so many young plants now for spring flowers. For a window box try Lantanas. They are pretty in foliage and flower. Tobacco stems soaked in water are good to keep off lice.

Buy plenty of seeds, and give the children seeds and a little garden to grow flowers. It will pay to encourage them in this way. I often wish Park's Magazine came weekly—it is so full of good reading, and through its columns many good friends are made. Flower lovers seem to be in sympathy with each other. We all know flower beggars, but freely give and we get an abundance. Best wishes for our kind Editor, and prosperity for our Magazine.

A Floral Friend.

York Co., Pa., March 12, 1913.

Amaryllis Aigberth Giant.—The finest of Amaryllis, flowers of enormous size, and of richest colors from white to dark crimson. Mixed, 50c. each, \$5 a dozen. GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

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Loose teeth, soft, bleeding, receding gums, foul breath, etc. Guaranteed home remedy. 21 years' success, Dr. F. W. Willard, K 32, Temple Court Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Hair Quickly Stained to a
Beautiful Brown or Black

Trial Bottle Sent Upon
Request



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No one would ever suspect that you stained your hair after you use this splendid preparation. It does not rub off as dyes do, and leaves the hair nice and fluffy, with a beautiful brown color, or black if you prefer.

It only takes you a few minutes once a month to apply Mrs. Potter's Walnut-Tint Hair Stain with your comb. Stains only the hair, is easily and quickly applied, and it is free from lead, sulphur, silver and all metallic compounds. Has no odor, no sediment, no grease. One bottle of Mrs. Potter's Walnut-Tint Hair Stain should last you a year. Sells for \$1.00 per bottle at first-class druggists. We guarantee satisfaction.

Send your name and address and enclose 25 cents (stamps or coin) and we will mail you, charges prepaid, a trial package, in plain, sealed wrapper, with valuable booklet on hair. Mrs. Potter's Hygienic Supply Co., 1919 Groton Bldg., Cincinnati, O.



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**FREE TO YOU and Every Sister
Suffering from Woman's Ailments**

*I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.*

I will mail, free of any charge my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Man cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience we know better than any doctor.

I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Displacement or Falling of the Womb, or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths; also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feeling, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I Want to Send You a Complete Ten Days' Treatment Entirely Free

to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home easily, quickly, and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 10 cts. a week, or less than 2 cts. a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book "WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To mothers of DAUGHTERS, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea and Painful or Irregular Menstruations in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

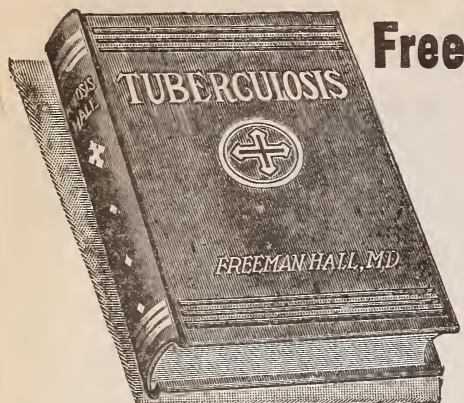
Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies in your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. This is no C. O. D. scheme. All letters are kept confidential and are never sold to other persons. Write today, as you may not see this offer again. Address

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This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Tuberculosis can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Tuberculosis, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, it will instruct you how others, with its aid, cured themselves after all remedies tried had failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

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Rupture Cured by Stuart's Plapao-Pads means that you can throw away the painful truss altogether, as the Plapao-Pads are made to cure rupture and not simply to hold it; being self-adhesive and when adhering to the body slipping is impossible, therefore, they are also an important factor in retaining rupture that cannot be held by a truss. No straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the pubic bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home—no delay from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal. Process of recovery is natural, so no further use for truss. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE—you pay nothing for it, now, or ever. Write today. Address—PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 714, ST. LOUIS, MO.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Indiana.—Mr. Park: I have taken your Magazine for four or five years and find it the best floral paper printed. I take a great interest in flowers, and have been successful with seedlings of various kinds. I want some Lavender and Aconitum from someone who wishes to exchange plants. I have many varieties which I could offer in exchange. I would also like to hear from someone living in Georgia about the land, climate, etc., of that State.

B. M. Markley.

Elkhart Co., Ind., Feb. 18, 1913.

From Ohio.—Mr. Park: I will write to tell you about my lovely flowers last year. First and prettiest were my Camellia-flowered Balsams. They grew to perfection, about two feet high, and the stems were so loaded with big, perfectly double flowers that we had to stake them to keep them from breaking over. I had them planted in old rich dirt from the barnyard. Next in beauty were my plants of Giant Cosmos. I planted them in rich dirt, and kept the ground moist, but not wet, all summer, often throwing suds around them. Without exaggeration they grew twelve feet high. I planted them at the south end of the house, and kept them tied up by strips put across the bushes and tacking them to the house at each end of the strip, so they could not break over. There was a load of bloom on them until after hard frosts. Being on the south end of the house they were protected from the frost. Everyone who saw them said they were the finest Cosmos they ever saw.

Mrs. Mattie Pierson.

Champaign Co., O., March 12, 1913.

THE WHITE PILGRIM.

Dear Mr. Park:—I was agreeably surprised when I found in the February Magazine the old hymn, "The White Pilgrim;" and as I am somewhat related I will give a short history of Joseph Thomas, "The White Pilgrim." He was so-called because he always dressed in white. He wore his hair long and parted in the middle. I have an old picture of him that belonged to my grandmother, who was a schoolmate of his wife in Virginia. My uncle married a daughter of "The White Pilgrim." I well remember going with my grandmother to visit Mrs. Thomas when I was a little girl. And in after years, when I entered college I boarded with my uncle and aunt, with whom she made her home. Her remains are laid away in a small cemetery in Green County, Ohio. When Joseph Thomas started on horseback for the East he bade my father goodbye, and after going a few paces he returned and bade him farewell the second time. He was stricken down and died of small-pox. The hymn is very familiar to me. I have heard it sung many times, and can sing it myself. I am not sure, but think the hymn was composed by a minister, Rev. Walters, in after years, as he stood by his grave.

Mrs. M. E. Orcutt.

London, Ohio, R. 1, March 7, 1913.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Farfugium.—Mr. Park: I have a Farfugium seventeen years old, the leaves of which have turned almost green. The plant is in a thrifty condition. How shall I treat it?—J. Robertson, Drew Co., Ark., March 3, 1913.

Ans.—Take the plant from the pot, shake off all the soil, divide and re-set it. Several of the divisions may occupy a six-inch pot, where they will soon make a fine clump. When potting use one part sand, one part woods earth, and one part charcoal dust, enriching the whole with some bonedust. A Farfugium is likely to lose its leaves when the soil is made too rich and growth becomes vigorous. If the pot is plunged on the east or south side of a wall or building in summer, where it will be partially shaded, it will make a good growth during summer, free from disease and insects. In the house it is subject to attacks of Red Spider, unless the leaves are freely syringed or sponged.

Palm.—Mr. Park: My Palm is five years old and has three leaves, but they turn black from the ends to almost the middle. It has good drainage and grows nicely, but before the leaf is fully grown it starts to turn black. We have it in a six-inch pot.—Mrs. Isaac Bowser, York Co., Pa., March 19, 1913.

Ans.—Re-pot your Palm in a seven-inch pot, using charcoal for drainage. Use a compost made of rotted sods, woods earth and sand, pressing it firmly about the roots, thoroughly watering, and keeping in a shady place until the plant becomes established. Remove the decayed parts and dead leaves, or such leaves as are unsightly, and encourage new growth. As soon as the weather becomes warm set the plant on an east porch, or where it will be shaded during the heat of the day and protected from the west winds. To prevent the soil from drying out, set the pot in a larger pot, with some Sphagnum moss between, and place Sphagnum moss over the soil. Water only when the soil is rather dry. Thus treated, by autumn your plant will have several fully developed leaves without the defect complained of.

Climbing Geranium.—Mr. Park: I have a plant we call Climbing Geranium, of which I enclose a leaf. Will you let me know its name, and if it is hardy here in the North?—Mrs. Eagles, Leavenworth Co., Kan., Oct. 21, 1912.

Ans.—The leaf enclosed is, evidently, that of English Ivy, and unless it is of a delicate variety it ought to prove hardy in Kansas, as it is hardy in Pennsylvania. It will attach itself to a wall or tree and does not require training. Cold winds are probably more destructive to it than severe frosts.

A Screen.—Mr. Park: What would you recommend to screen an old stable upon which the sun does not shine until about two o'clock, and then beats down fierce? I want something that does not need to be strung up. Would Sunflowers do?—Mrs. H. L. Moon, O., Feb. 14, 1913.

Ans.—The taller Sunflowers, such as *Arboreus giganteus* or *Uniflorus*, would screen the base of the stable; also the tall *Ricinus* known as *borboniensis arboreus*, which grows 15 feet high. The Sunflower and *Ricinus* may be alternated. The effect would be tropical and no doubt satisfactory.

TEETH

are our most precious possessions. All health depends upon good teeth. **Save your teeth.** Avoid plates and bridges. Write for free booklet, **How to Cure Sore Teeth.**

DR. F. W. Willard, K 32, Temple Court Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. If, after you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 541 Alhambra Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

BROOKS' NEW CURE

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. **SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.**



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50 000 BIRTHDAY PRESENTS FREE



Birthday Rings With GOOD-LUCK Stones have been in style since ancient times. More popular now than ever before with men, women, young and old. Each month calls for a different stone, each stone has its own meaning. Rings are \$1.00 value, genuine Gold-Filled, guaranteed 10 years. To advertise our Jewelry, we make YOU this great offer. Send ONLY 20 CENTS (coin or stamps) to help pay expenses. We send your ring by return mail, also FREE beautifully colored, embossed Birthday Card. (Illustration shows name of LUCKY stone for each month.) OF COURSE—YOU WANT YOURS. Send for it now. Order by month. Money returned if not satisfactory.

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HOW TO MAKE LOVE (NEW BOOK)

Tells how to Get Acquainted; How to Begin Courtship; How to Court a Bashful Girl; To Woo a Widow; To Win an Heiress; How to Catch a Rich Bachelor; How to Manage your Beau to Make him Propose; How to Make your Fellow or Girl Love You; What To Do Before and After the Wedding. Tells other things necessary for Lovers to know. Sample copy by mail 10 cents.

J. H. PIKE PUB. CO., D16, South Norwalk, Conn.



Big Entertainer 320 Jokes and Riddles

153 Parlor Games and Magic, 15 Tricks with Cards, 73 Toasts, 7 Comic Recitations, 3 Monologues, 22 Funny Readings. Also Checkers, Chess, Dominoes, Fox and Geese, 9 Men Morris. All 10c. postpaid. J. C. DORN, 709 So. Dearborn St., Dept. 22, Chicago, Ill.

Ruptured People-- Get This On 60 Days Trial

You know you can't possibly tell anything about a truss or anything else for rupture merely by trying it on, for a truss or so-called "appliance" may seem all right at first and afterward prove utterly worthless.

But here is something you can try sixty days—just as a test—without having to risk a single cent.



Away with Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days' trial—the only thing we know of GOOD enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cluthe Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 13 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has cured in case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice.—Cloth-bound, 104 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why drugstores should no more be allowed to fit trusses than to perform operations. Exposes the humbugs—shows how old-fashioned worthless trusses are sold under false and misleading names. Tells all about the care and attention we give you. Endorsements from over 5,000 people, including physicians. Write today—find out how you can prove every word we say by making a 60 day test without risking a penny.

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DON'T WEAR A COMMON TRUSS OR APPLIANCE



Dr. Appley's wonderful invention for the cure of all forms of rupture. The only truss in the world to receive the universal endorsement of the medical profession. Movable, and adjustable pads, can be placed in or at any position to hold the rupture with ease and comfort. You can decrease or increase the holding pressure yourself. No under-straps, springs or other annoying features. Worn with the same ease as an old pair of shoes. Sold under an iron-clad guarantee. Reasonable price. Sent on trial. Booklet free. Appley Truss Co., 100 Pearl St., Gd. Rapids, Mich.



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40 DAY FREE TRIAL BOTH SEXES

So confident am I that simply wearing it will permanently remove all superfluous flesh that I mail it free, without deposit. When you see your shapeliness speedily returning I know you will buy it. Try it at my expense. Write to-day.

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HABIT CONQUERED

In 3 days, also Method for giving secretly. Guaranteed. Successful often after all others fail. Gentle, pleasant, harmless: for steady or periodical (spree) drinker. Genuine home Treatment, medically indorsed; legions of testimonials. Valuable Book, plain wrapper, free, postpaid. E. J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Ave. 360-P New York, N.Y.

PARALYSIS

Conquered at Last. Write for Proof of Cures. Advice Free. DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE TABLETS Does it. DR. CHASE, 224 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

ASTHMA

REMEDY sent to you on Free Trial. If it cures, send \$1.00; if not, it's FREE. Give express office. Write for your bottle today. W. K. Storline, 881 Ohio Ave., Sidney, Ohio

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—We now live in the city, but Papa expects to buy a farm, and we will then move to the country. I am glad, for I love trees and flowers, birds and butterflies. My largest brother has some beautiful pigeons, and I enjoy feeding them. Each of my brothers had a flower bed last year. We had Asters, Zinnias, Dahlias, Poppies, Pansies, Carnations, and Petunias. I like to care for them. Here is the poem someone asked for:

Sweet bunch of Daisies,
Oh, how dear to me!
Ever I hear them
Whispering love of thee;
Murmuring so gently
In the silent theme
Of love's bright morning.
Now, one sad sweet dream.

Chorus:

Sweet bunch of Daisies,
Brought from the dell;
Kiss me once, darling,
Daisies won't tell.
Give me your promise,
Ah! sweetheart, do!
Darling, I love you,
Will you be true?

Sweet, withered Daisies,
Treasured more than gold.
Bring luck to mem'ry,
Those sweet days of old,
When we together
Strolled through forests green,
Gathering the Daisies,
Growing by the stream.

Chorus:

Elmira, N. Y.

Margaret Comfort.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Cyclamen.—Mr. Park: Two beautiful Cyclamen plants were given to my mother on her birthday, both of them full of bloom. In just two weeks all the flowers and leaves withered and died. When should they be started again? They were so beautiful that I want to start them as soon as possible.—Minnie Larson, Cook Co., Ill., March 9, 1913.

Ans.—The plants should not have lost their foliage so soon. It is possible that they were watered too much, or else not watered enough. The soil should be kept moist but not wet, and the atmosphere of the room should be rather damp and cool, imitating the temperature of a greenhouse, where Cyclamen do well. The roots are sensitive, and the plants promptly resent either too much or too small an amount of water, and when they once get a setback, they require considerable time to recover. It would be well to set away the plants in question in a rather cool, dry room and let them rest for a couple of months, then re-pot in fresh sand and fibrous soil with good drainage, allowing one-half of the bulb to protrude above the surface. Firm the soil well with the hand, afterwards keep it moist until roots form and growth begins, but do not keep the soil wet. Keep in a rather shady place until growth begins, and then give partial shade. In the course of six or eight months the plants ought to revive. Sometimes it is well to bed the Cyclamen out during summer, giving them a place on the east side of a wall or building, where they will get the morning sun and be protected from the east winds. Such plants can be re-potted in the fall and encouraged to grow and bloom during winter.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 13 years old and enjoy the Children's Corner. I am busy in the summer with my flowers, and in winter going to school and practising on the piano and violin. Postals exchanged. Ina Johnston.

Pleasant Plains, Ark., Jan. 21, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl 16 years old and live on a small truck farm. We have three green-houses, three horses, six cows and ten hogs. My



favorite pet is a horse named Prince, which I love to ride. We are always glad to get your Magazine, for from it we learn a lot about flowers. A number of my friends are going to subscribe.

Lock, Pa., Feb. 23, 1913. Mary Biernaux.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 9 years old and go to school to Miss Weitz. My grandmother has been taking your Floral Magazine for twenty years, and likes it. I have a doll that has long curls and goes to sleep. She has a hat and a coat. I got her for Christmas. Her name is Margra Lucile Buda, Audrey Buda.

Edgerton, O., Jan. 26, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I have taken your Floral Magazine for a few months, and cannot speak too highly of it. I am nineteen years old and live



on a farm. We keep thirteen head of cattle, a lot of hens, geese, turkeys and guineas. I also have some black and white rabbits.

Shelton, Conn., Feb. 11, 1913. Leah E. Dimon.

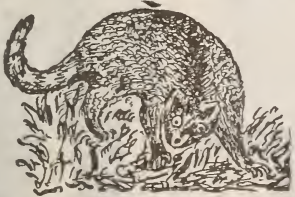
Dear Mr. Park:—I am a country girl 12 years old and love flowers and birds. It is cruel to kill the sweet little birds. I raise chickens to sell. I have a little pet calf named Fern. I live among the hills, and they are very pretty in spring when green. Postals exchanged. Lydia Richter.

Boerne, Texas, Jan. 10, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farmer's daughter 13 years old, and a dear lover of flowers. We have a Sacred Lily growing in water that has just ceased to bloom. We live near a small town where there is only one store, a post office and a blacksmith shop. Bess Powers.

Leaday, Texas, Feb. 12, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a country girl and live on a farm about seven miles from Johnston. My grandmother stays with us; she is 70 years old. I am 13 years old. I have two dogs, two cats, and four horses. We have rabbits as pets. In summer we had a raccoon. Bertha Bloom.



Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 18, 1913.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live on a farm of 49 acres. My grandmother has taken your Magazine for 20 years. She is a great lover of flowers. I go a mile and one-half to school, and have not missed a day this year. I missed only three days last year. I am in the sixth grade.

Lyndon, O., Jan. 6, 1913. Blanch M. Strouse.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a farm girl 15 years old. I like the little Magazine because it is a help in raising flowers. I like music and flowers, and have a cute little pet dog named Cutie. I have three Pekin ducks. Postals exchanged.

Caroline Loomis.

Pemberville, R. 2, O., Feb. 11, 1913.

Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r., 6 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

HARDY BEGONIA

Evansiana. This wonderful, rare, beautiful Begonia with great clusters of pink bloom, was fully described and recommended for planting in shady or partially shaded moist situations on page 146 of the October issue of Park's Floral Magazine. Perfectly hardy, 20 below zero will not hurt it. We are headquarters for this Begonia and offer fine plants, 25c each, 3 for 60c, 6 for \$1.00. WINGERT & ULERY, Florists, Springfield, Ohio

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4842.—Children's Rompers. This garment closes at the back. It is made with long sleeves and a standing collar. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years requires 13-4 yards of 36 inch material. Price of pattern with the Magazine for one year 15 cents.

5942.—Ladies' Shirt Waist. This shirt waist closes at the front. The collar is detachable. Linen, madras or silk can be used to make this waist. This pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 21-2 yards of 36 inch material. Price of pattern with the Magazine one year 15 cents.

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2232.—Boys' Russian Suit. The trousers are made without a fly and can be made with or without a lining.

Sizes 2 to 7 years. Medium size requires 13-4 yards of 54 inch material. Price with Magazine a year 15 cents.

2952.—Children's and Girls' Apron. This sack apron can be made with bishop or leg-o'-mutton sleeves. Sizes 2 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2 1-2 yards of 36 inch material and 2 1-8 yards of edging. Price of pattern with the Magazine one year 15 cents.

5247.—Ladies' Skirt. Cut in eight gores; closes at left side of the front and can be made with either the Empire or regulation waistline. Sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 35-8 yards of 44 inch material. Price with Magazine a year 15 cents.

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